

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2019

(Overview & Statistical Annexes)



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Historical Background

In their meeting of February 1980, the Seven Members Committee of Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities recommended that the Arab Monetary Fund be in charge of preparing a Joint Annual Report on economic developments in the Arab region, in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Arab League and other Arab regional specialized institutions, in order to avoid duplicating the efforts made by each of them and to provide a unified source of data and information on the Arab economies. The Joint Arab Economic Report provides Arab Ministers of Economy and Finance, the governors of Central Banks, Monetary Authorities, and other interested stakeholders in Arab economic affairs, with information about recent developments in the economies of Arab countries to enable them to discuss key issues facing the Arab region, whether in terms of their relationships with each other or their relationships with other countries of the world.

The first edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report was issued in August 1980, as a result of fruitful cooperation with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). The General Secretariat of the League for the Arab States joined the cooperation effort starting from the 2nd edition of the Report, and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) from the 3rd edition.

The four institutions participating in preparing the Report hope to have been successful in achieving the objective of describing the Arab economic situation, practically, objectively, and neutrally, within a concise framework that reflects the most important trends in Arab economies. This may provide useful material for decision makers and researchers interested in the economic affairs and development of the Arab region. The participating institutions also hope that such analytical efforts be enhanced continuously, benefiting from comments and suggestions by various stakeholders. To this end, they hope the Report becomes the main reference to follow up developments in Arab economies and to assist in the economic policy-making that promotes development and stability in the Arab region at large and supports joint Arab action and cooperation.

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Preface

The 39th edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2019 (JAER), as is the case since its first edition published in 1980, addresses economic developments in the Arab economies.

The report is the result of fruitful cooperation among Arab institutions. It is co-authored by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Monetary Fund and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. Each of these four institutions prepares their respective chapters annually, in line with the agreed upon concept note. In addition, the Arab Monetary Fund has held editing and publishing responsibilities since 1980.

A draft Report is submitted, for limited circulation, to enable member states to provide comments and feedback, during the annual September meeting of the Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, as well as to the September meeting of the Economic and Social Council of Ministers. Considering such comments and suggestions, the Arab Monetary Fund, in coordination with the other participating institutions, edits the final draft and publishes the Report before the year's end.

The participating institutions endeavor to ensure that the Report reflects objectively the current situations of Arab economies, drawing on the most recently available data and information, as well as on an established methodology in the preparation of the Report.

The JAER authors collect the required data and information from reliable national sources and make necessary estimations for the missing data, in order to submit the report on time. The Arab official statistical authorities have responded periodically by completing the Report Questionnaire. We hope this positive stance will continue to enable the Report authors to provide an overall view of the Arab economies.

In terms of the Report methodology and its development, the participating institutions ensure that the individual Chapters provide the analysis of Arab economic conditions using key indicators, after a thematic classification of the Arab countries to facilitate comparative analysis. To this end, the figures are calculated using the US dollar at the exchange rates provided by the member country for the Report's purposes.

Finally, each year the JAER includes a special thematic Chapter, that deals with a major economic issue, and the contents of the other Chapters should reflect this issue, as far as possible.

We hope that this issue of the JAER will, like the previous editions, serve as a useful reference for decision-makers and economic analysts as well as researchers.

Basic Indicators for Arab Countries In 2018

Area		
Total Area	13.2	(Million Km ²)
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent
Population and Work Force		
Total Arab Population	415.0	(Million)
Ratio of total Arab Population to World Population	5.44	(Percent)
Arab Total Work Force	131.0	(Million)
Unemployment Rate*	10.0	(Percent)
Gross Domestic Product		
GDP Value at Current Prices	2682.6	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	7.8	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)	2.6	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	6651	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	4.5	(Percent)
Value of Food Gap	33.6	(Billion USD)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	26.8	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	10.4	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	48.3	(Percent)
Oil & Natural Gas		
Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	48.6	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	27.0	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	25.3	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	28.7	(Percent)
Arab Marketed Natural Gas Production to World Production	15.5	(Percent)
Oil exports revenues (estimated at current prices)	438.1	(Billion USD)
Trade		
Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	1095.4	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	5.7	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	824.6	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	4.2	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	108.7	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	9.9	(Percent)
External Official Reserves		
Official Reserves Assets**	1030.8	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	16.4	(Month)
External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries		
External Public Debt	290.1	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	21.6	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	35.5	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	9.7	(Percent)

* According to the World Bank Database.

**Excluding Gold.

Symbols used in this report

...	_____	not available
-	_____	value or percentage equals zero
(%)	_____	percentage
g	_____	gram
kg	_____	kilogram
km	_____	kilometer
Km ²	_____	square kilometer
ml (1/1000 L)	_____	milliliter
mm	_____	millimeter
mm ³	_____	cubic millimeter
barrel per day	_____	bpd
barrels of oil equivalent per day	_____	boed
tonne of oil equivalent	_____	toe
british thermal unit	_____	btu
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	_____	OPEC
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	_____	OAPEC
Kilowatt	_____	KW
Megawatt	_____	MW
Gigawatt	_____	GW
Kilowatt-hour	_____	KWH
Megawatt-hour	_____	MWH
Gigawatt-hour	_____	GWH

Contents

Historical Background	i
Preface	ii
Basic Indicators for Arab Countries in 2018	iii
Overview	1
Chapter 1. Global Economic Performance	1
Chapter 2. Economic and Social Developments in Arab Countries	3
- Macroeconomic Developments	3
- Social Developments	5
Chapter 3. Agriculture and Water	5
Chapter 4. Industry	6
Chapter 5. Oil and Energy	8
Chapter 6. Public Finance Developments	9
Chapter 7. Monetary, Banking and Capital Market Developments	11
Chapter 8. International and Intra-Regional Trade	13
Chapter 9. Balances of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates	15
Chapter 10. Financial Inclusion in Arab Countries: The Reality and Prospects	17
Chapter 11. Arab Development Assistance	18
Chapter 12. Inter-Arab Cooperation in the liberalization of Trade in Services	19
Chapter 13. The Palestinian Economy	21
Statistical Annexes	

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2019

Overview

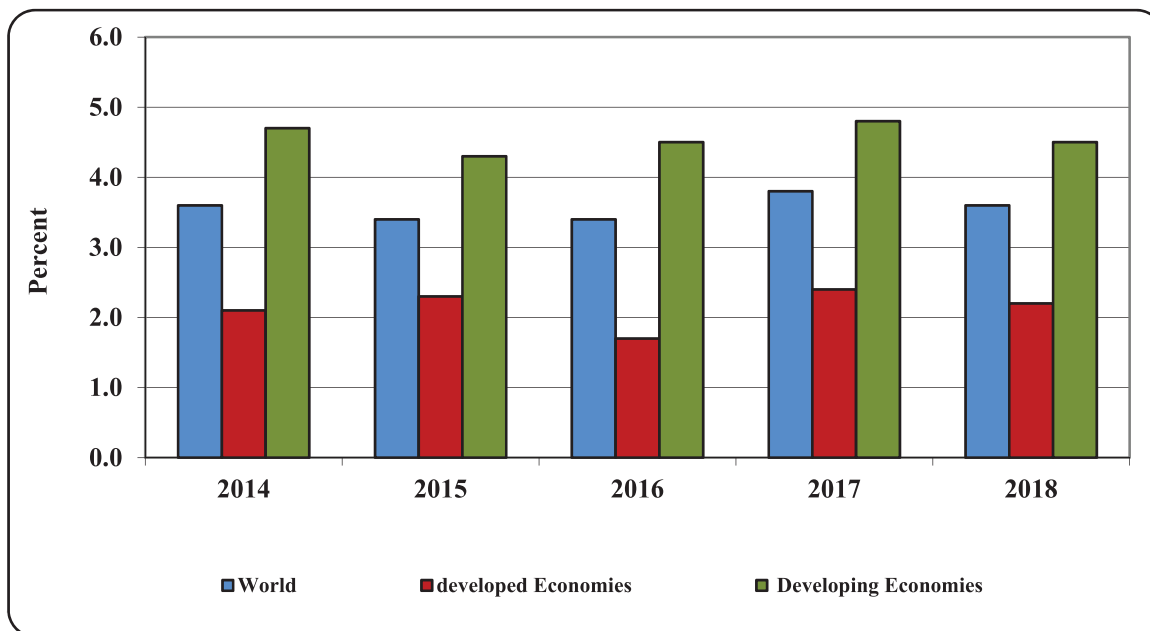
The Joint Arab Economic Report 2019 presents an overview of economic developments that took place in the Arab countries during 2018. It begins with a summary review of the performance of the global economy in Chapter 1, followed by economic and social developments in Arab countries in Chapter 2. Chapters 3 and 4 respectively review developments in the agricultural and the industrial sectors in Arab countries, while Chapter 5 deals with developments in the oil and energy sectors. Chapter 6 reviews public finance developments, while Chapter 7 addresses developments in monetary policy, banking, and capital markets. Chapter 8 outlines developments in international and intra-regional trade and Chapter 9 describes developments in the balance of payments, external public debt, and exchange rates in Arab countries. Chapter 10, the thematic chapter of the report addressed this year the issue of “Financial Inclusion in Arab Countries: The Reality and Prospects”. Chapter 11 sheds light on “Arab Development Assistance”, while Chapter 12 focuses on “Inter-Arab Cooperation in the liberalization of Trade in Services”. Chapter 13 highlights major developments in the Palestinian economy in 2018. Finally, the tables relevant to each chapter are annexed.

(Chapter 1)

Global Economic Performance

The global economy has continued to recover in the first half of 2018 amid the improvement in global industrial and commercial activities. However, the recovery has slowed down in the second half of 2018 due to the uncertainty resulted from trade tension between the United States of America and China. Moreover, the normalization of monetary policy in some major economies in 2018 contributed to the slowdown of the global economy in 2018. Accordingly, the **Growth Rate of the Global Economy** decreased to 3.6 percent in 2018 compared to 3.8 percent in 2017, Annex (1/1) & Figure (1.1).

Figure 1.1
Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed and Developing Economies
(2014-2018)

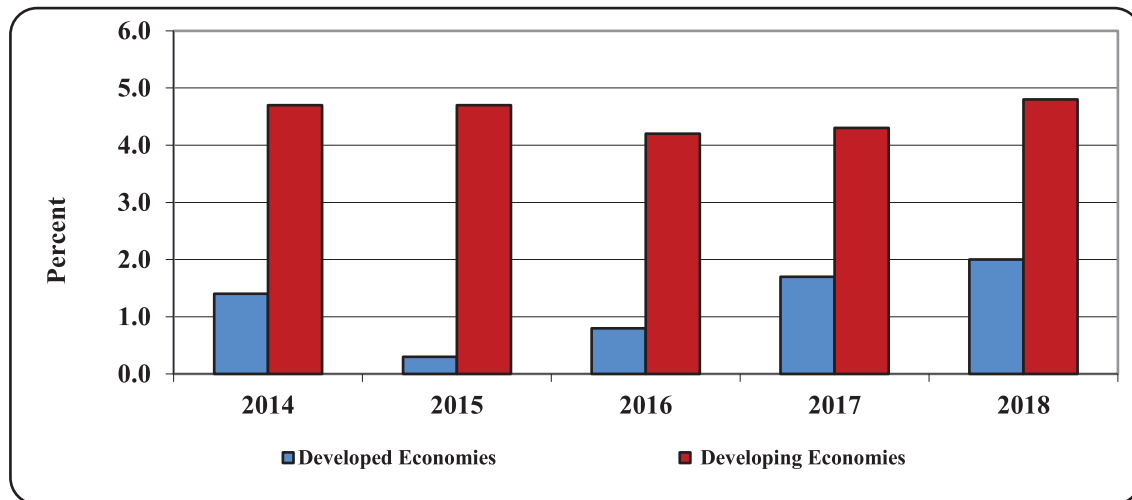


Source: Annex (1/1).

The growth rate of developed economies declined to about 2.2 percent in 2018 from 2.4 percent in 2017, while some developing countries and emerging market economies achieved a higher growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2018 compared to 4.8 percent recorded in 2017.

Despite the world economy slowdown, the **Global Inflation** rate increased due to several factors led to an increase in the inflationary pressures in a number of developed and developing countries, the most important of which were the high prices of oil and raw materials, and the devaluation of the currencies of some developing countries, Annex (1/2) & Figure (1.2).

Figure 1.2
Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries
(2014-2018)



Source: Annex (1/2).

On the other hand, the growth rates of **International Trade** declined to 3.8 percent in 2018 compared to 5.4 percent in 2017 amid uncertainty about trade policies and their adverse effects on investment, manufacturing, business climate, and investor confidence.

On **External Indebtedness**, international developments have contributed to the increase of the total external public debt in developing countries and emerging market economies, thus reaching USD 10057.9 billion in 2018 compared to USD 9607.4 billion in 2017. As for the **Exchange Rates of Major Currencies**, they have been impacted by several developments during 2018, leading to the depreciation of the US dollar against some other major currencies. The exchange rate of the US Dollar fell against the pound sterling and the euro, while it stood steady against the Japanese yen.

(Chapter 2)

Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Countries

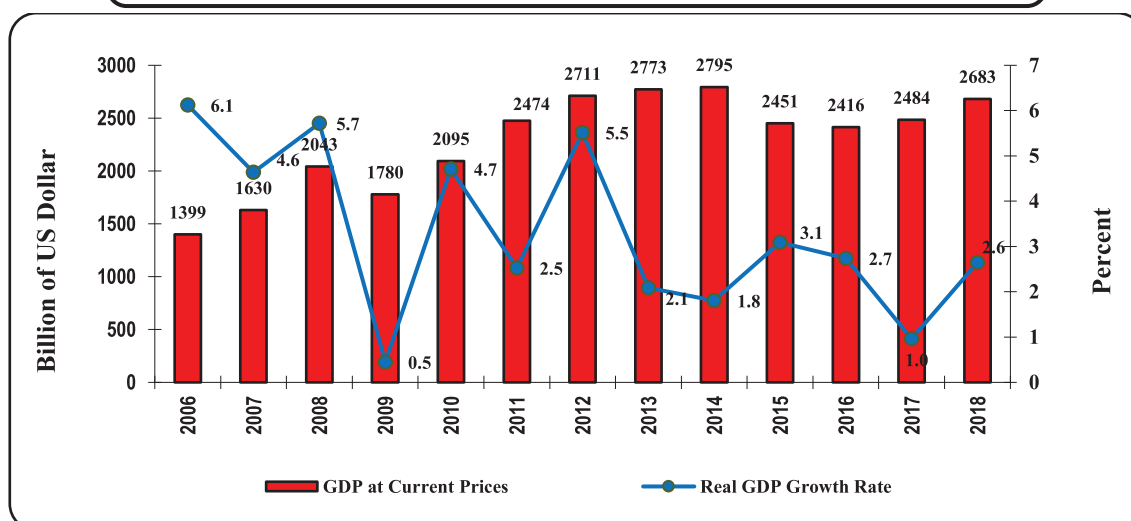
Macroeconomic Developments

The performance of the Arab economies as a group improved significantly in 2018 as the growth pace has increased in more than half of these countries which benefited from generally favorable external and internal conditions. The relative recovery of the global economy during the first half of 2018 increased the global demand for oil and non-oil Arab exports, which stimulate economic activities in those countries. On the other hand,

the performance of the Arab economies was adversely affected in the second half of the same year, due to a setback in the performance of the global economy in the aftermath of trade war, and the higher level of uncertainty in international financial markets after the rise in interest rates and the normalization of monetary policy in some advanced economies, especially in the United States of America. These developments have further complicated the debt situation in a number of Arab countries, thus affecting foreign investment and capital flows as a result of the increased attractiveness of dollar-denominated assets.

Despite the continued repercussions resulting from the internal situation in some Arab countries, higher growth rates are recorded in some other Arab countries in 2018 compared to 2017, thanks to improved oil export revenues, the positive effects of the implementation of economic reform programs, and to the adoption of more prudent fiscal policies. Accordingly, the **GDP at Current Prices** of the Arab countries as a group grew by about 8 percent in 2018 compared to 2.8 percent in 2017, Annex (2/1) & Figure (2.1).

Figure 2.1
GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate in Arab Countries
(2006-2018)



Source: Annex (2/1), estimates by the authors of the report, based on national and other international sources, estimates of country GDP levels in domestic currency in constant prices, aggregated after unifying base year, and converted to estimates in USD at the exchange rates of domestic currencies in the base year 2010.

The average **GDP Per Capita at Current Prices** in the Arab countries as a group was estimated at USD 6,651 in 2018, an increase of about 5.6 percent compared to 2017. The year 2018 witnessed more inflationary pressures in a number of Arab countries due to several factors, including the rise in domestic demand and in the prices of fuel and some other commodities following the implementation of fiscal policy reform programs. In

addition, some of these countries were affected by internal circumstances that led to inflationary pressures. However, these pressures eased up in the rest of the Arab countries. Accordingly, the **Inflation Rate** in the Arab countries as a group fell from about 8.1 percent in 2017 to about 7.9 percent in 2018.

The **GDP Growth Rate at Constant Prices** in the Arab countries as a group reached around 2.6 percent in 2018, compared to a growth rate of about 1.0 percent in 2017. Arab oil-exporters recorded a growth rate of about 2.5 percent in 2018, compared to 0.2 percent in 2017, while the Gulf Cooperation Council countries achieved a growth of about 2.3 percent in 2018, against a decline of about 0.3 percent in their GDP in 2017. The growth rate of other Arab countries rose to about 2.9 percent in 2018 compared to 2.8 percent in 2017.

As for the **GDP Sectoral Structure**, commodity production sectors recorded an increase in their share of output at the expense of services sectors, especially the extractive industries sector, in which its share of output increased from 22 percent in 2017 to about 26.8 percent in 2018, due to the high growth recorded by this sector estimated at around 31.9 percent in that year. In terms of the **GDP Distribution by Expenditure Items**, the share of consumption, and investment in the total GDP decreased in 2018 while the share of the resource gap has risen due to the increase in the share of exports of goods and services driven by a growth rate of about 16.6 percent in 2018.

As for **Poverty Indicators**, the latest available data show that poverty rates, according to national poverty lines, range between 4.8 percent in Morocco and 48.6 percent in Yemen. Poverty affects more than 40 percent of the population in Comoros, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Considering Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which focuses on three dimensions of individual deprivation in three essential elements of human life namely education, health, and standards of living, data reveal that while the standard of living contributes to the value of MPI for the low-income countries, health and education dimensions contribute more to the value of the index for the rest of Arab countries.

The spread of multidimensional poverty in the Arab countries resulted from a modest level of social services such as health, education, and housing, as well as the persistence of harsh conditions in some of these countries and to the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons that have fled their countries of origin. Disparities in terms of income distribution and expenditure are deemed low in the Arab countries compared to the rest of the world, where the Gini coefficient ranges between 27.6 in Algeria and 45 in Comoros. Yet, the ratio of the richest to the poorest 20 percent of the population is considered high. It is 10 folds in Djibouti and Comoros, while it ranges between 5 and 10

in the rest of the Arab countries, except for Egypt, Iraq, and Algeria, where the ratio is 5 times.

Social developments

The Arab countries have progressed in the areas of **Combating Poverty, Ensuring Universal Education and Health Care, and Empowering Women** during the period (2008-2018). This is evidenced by the positive developments of a number of social indicators, including adult and youth literacy rates, enrollment rates at different levels of education, high participation of women in the labor market, life expectancy at birth, and proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation.

This progress is the culmination of broadening the scope of social services beneficiaries in Arab countries since the 1970s. However, despite the positive developments in a number of social indicators in the Arab countries, the majority of those countries still face major challenges such as the high rates of population growth, the need to reform education and increase its capacity as well as to improve its quality to meet the growing demand in all Arab countries, especially in the least developed ones, in addition to the high levels of unemployment, particularly among the youth, women, and educated population.

The average **Human Development Index (HDI)** for Arab countries, according to the Human Development Index released by the United Nations Development Program for 2017, was about 0.699 (medium human development: 0.645), which is slightly higher than the level registered in developing countries of 0.681, but well below the OECD Countries index which stands at 0.895⁽¹⁾.

(Chapter 3)

Sectoral Developments

Agriculture and Water

Agriculture is an important economic sector in most Arab countries in terms of meeting food consumption needs, absorbing a large workforce, and contributing to the GDP. It also provides commodities and raw materials used as inputs for many manufacturing and food industries.

Arab Agricultural Output at Current Prices dropped to about USD 119.9 billion in 2018, which represents a decrease of about 12.5 percent compared to the level registered

¹ UNDP, (2018). "Human Development Report".

in 2017. Much of this decline is due to the depreciation of national currencies against the dollar in a number of Arab countries with significant agricultural resources (Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia, and Syria). In Sudan, for example, in which agricultural output in 2018 accounted for 5.5 percent of the Arab agricultural output, the national currency depreciated by about 394 percent against the dollar. The growth rate of agricultural output in other Arab countries with agricultural resources such as Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, and Morocco, which contribute to about 61.9 percent of the total Arab agricultural output, ranged between 4.2 percent in Syria and 28.2 percent in Egypt.

The **Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to the GDP** decreased to about 4.5 percent in 2018, against 5.5 percent in 2017. Similarly, **Per Capita Agricultural Output** declined by 17.3 percent, reaching USD 302 in 2018 compared to USD 366 in 2017, whereas the **Agricultural Output Per Agricultural Worker** in 2017 stood at around USD 6,167.

The actual **Cultivated Land** in 2017 represented about 32.8 percent of the 220 million hectares of arable land in Arab countries, while 40 percent of the land allocated to seasonal crops is rain-fed. The volume of water available annually is estimated at 258 billion m³, of which 209 billion m³ is surface water, and 49 billion m³ is groundwater and desalinated water.

Moreover, the **Agriculture Workforce** has been decreasing annually, dropping from about 27.1 million in 2010 to about 24.1 million workers in 2017, thus representing a yearly decline of 1.7 percent. This is due to the migration of agricultural labor to other sectors due to the lack of lucrative job opportunities in agriculture.

Plant production grew by 3.2 percent in 2018, owing to improved yields of some rain-fed crop varieties, primarily cereals, as well as favorable weather conditions. On the other hand, livestock production grew by 3.6 percent, while fish production increased by 3.7 percent reaching around 5.4 million tons, which represents about 67 percent of the fish stock volume.

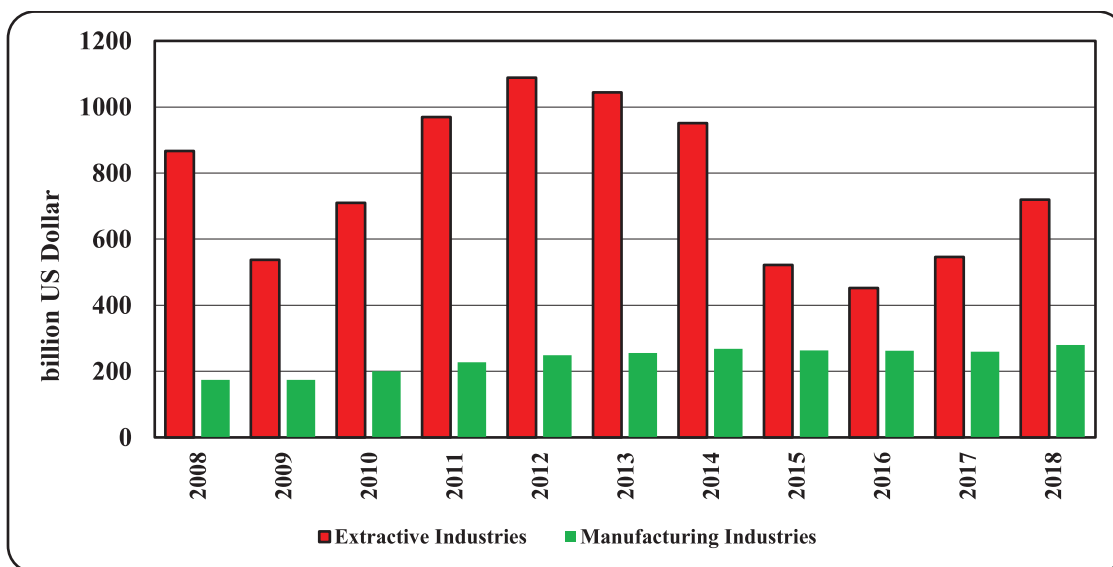
In terms of **Agricultural Foreign Trade**, the deficit in the Arab agricultural trade balance in 2017 amounted to about USD 62.4 billion, an increase of 0.5 percent from the previous year. Food deficit persisted in some food commodities, reaching total of USD 33.6 billion in 2017. Similarly, the self-sufficiency ratio for a number of staple food commodities is still low, mainly oils, fats, cereals, pulses, and sugar.

(Chapter 4)

Industry

The industrial sector has maintained its pivotal role in the Arab economy, thanks to the high growth rate of the extractive industries sector, reflecting the remarkable improvement in international oil prices. **The Industrial Output** in Arab countries grew by about 24 percent, rising from USD 805 billion in 2017 to almost USD 999.6 billion in 2018. It also contributed to about 37.2 percent of the GDP in 2018, with 26.8 percent for extractive industries and 10.4 percent for manufacturing industries, Annexes (4/1), (4/2) and figure (4.1).

Figure: 4.1
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries (2008-2018)



Source: Annexes (4/1) and (4/2).

Extractive industries have become one of the main economic drivers in many Arab countries. The importance of the extractive industry lies in the ratio of the Arab oil and natural gas reserves to the total global reserves, thus amounting to about 48.6 percent for oil and 27.0 percent for natural gas in 2018. The industry also contributes to the supply of domestic and foreign markets with fuel at an estimated 25.3 million barrels of oil per day in 2018 and about 600 billion cubic meters of marketed natural gas annually in 2018. The major role of the extractive industry is influenced by the fact that it is an industry of non-renewable depleting resources.

On the other hand, **manufacturing industries** in the Arab countries contribute to the acceleration of development, job creation, and resource development. In fact, manufacturing industries contributed to about 10.4 percent of the GDP in 2018. It provided as well about 26.7 percent of direct employment.

The manufacturing industries witnessed a steady growth. The Arab production of cement amounting to 252.8 million tons in 2018, and steel iron to almost 22.7 million tons, while the output of the building and construction sector reached about 6.5 percent of GDP. The Arab countries produced as well about 708.5 thousand tons of olive oil in 2018 and 3.6 million tons of sugar in 2017. The production of the automobile industry reached almost 546 thousand cars in 2018. The output of the oil refining industries amounted to about 9.1 million barrels per day in 2018.

Moreover, the report highlighted the importance of the Arab petrochemical and ethylene industries, which gained much importance in terms of production and export. Chapter four includes a dedicated section on the Arab integration efforts aiming at strengthening the industrial sector and concludes with some insights about the competitiveness of Arab manufacturing industries in the foreign markets.

(Chapter 5)

Oil and Energy

Global Oil Markets witnessed sharp fluctuations in 2018, particularly during the last quarter. It witnessed a recovery in the first quarter, in conjunction with the decision to extend the joint production cut agreement reached by OPEC countries with some oil producers outside “OPEC” until the end of 2018 on the one hand, and a reflection of the rise in global demand for oil thanks to the improved performance of the global economy, which began in the previous year (2017). This recovery continued during the second quarter of the year, which saw an amendment to the production cut agreement, on the back of growing concerns about the shortage of global oil supplies.

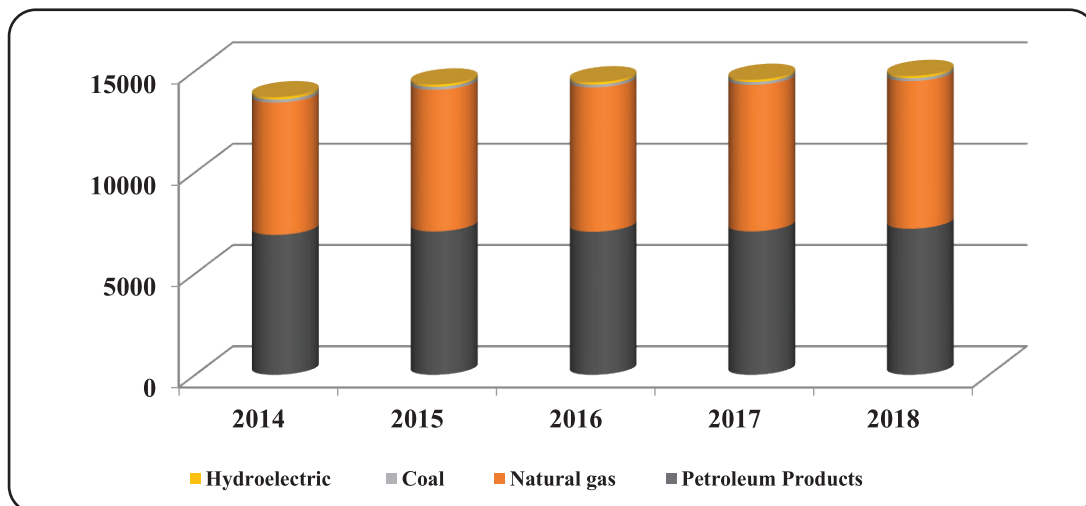
During the third quarter, oil markets have been relatively affected by the rising geopolitical tensions as well as tensions over trade between the US and China. While the fourth quarter witnessed increasing expectations of a decline in the growth rate of global demand for oil, and renewed concerns about the rise of global oil supplies, and this has resulted in new amendments to the agreement to cut production between “OPEC” to maintain the balance of oil markets. This coincided with the uncertainties related to the prospects for global economic growth, which could have a negative impact on global oil markets during 2019.

Overall, **Global Oil Prices** rose significantly, the average annual rate of OPEC crude basket price reached USD 69.8/barrel in 2018, thus registering the highest level since 2014. This was due to several intertwined factors, including those related to market fundamentals and other geopolitical factors, as well as speculations, and the volatility of the dollar during the year.

International Oil Demand also grew by about 1.5 million barrels per day in 2018, compared to 1.9 million barrels per day in 2017, bringing the level to 98.8 million barrels/day in 2018. Supplies availability remained significant, especially from the United States of America, in particular from shale oil, with the world total oil supplies rose by 2.4 million barrels/day, so as to reach 98.8 million barrels/day. The **OPEC Supply of Crude and Unconventional Oil** stabilized as well at the same level registered the previous year, with 38.7 million barrels/day. In contrast, **Supplies from Non-OPEC Producing Countries** rose by around 2.4 million barrels/day, reaching 60.1 million barrels/day, which contributed to an increase in global oil stocks. A slight increase was also observed in proven global oil and natural gas reserves in 2018, of 0.7 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively.

In terms of **Exploration Activities**, seven oil discoveries and six gas discoveries were achieved in the Arab countries during 2018, accounting for more than 48.6 percent of the estimated global oil reserves and about 27 percent of global natural gas reserves. Moreover, the Arab countries accounted for 29.2 percent of total world crude oil production while their share of marketed natural gas stood at around about 15.5 percent of the world total. Energy consumption in the Arab countries increased as well in 2018 by 188,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (BOE/D), or 1.3 percent, thus reaching 14.7 million BOE/D. Moreover, oil and natural gas remained the main sources of energy needs in Arab countries, knowing that their shares combined accounted for 98.3 percent of total sources, with renewable energies significantly entering the fuel mix used for power generation, Annex (5/10) & figure (5.1).

Figure 5.1
Demand for Energy in Arab Countries
 (Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)
 (2014-2018)



Source: OAPEC, Secretary General Report, 2017.

Annual average prices of the main export crudes in Arab countries witnessed an increase in 2018 at different percentages ranging between 30.8 and 35.9 percent, which led to a noticeable increase in the value of oil exports in the Arab countries.

(Chapter 6)

Public Finance

The positive developments in the global oil markets, in terms of the steady upward trend in oil prices, contributed to strengthening the public finance in the Arab oil-exporting countries, which witnessed significant increases in oil revenues in 2018. Arab oil-exporting countries paid particular attention to developing tax collection, as part of their efforts to diversify public revenues apart from oil. In this context, some Arab countries finalized their legislative and regulatory frameworks related to strengthening the tax systems and introducing new taxes, such as the value-added tax, which led to an increase of tax revenues and to a consolidation of their fiscal position in some Arab countries during 2018.

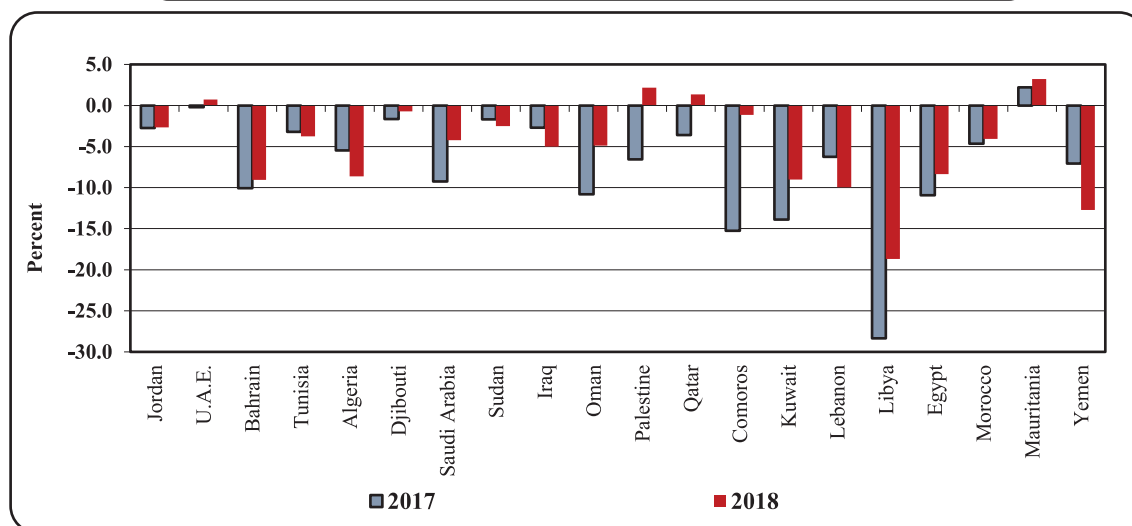
The resurgence of economic recovery in diversified Arab countries, albeit at a slow pace, and the tax reforms that have been implemented in those countries, played a major role in increasing tax revenues. Developments in public spending also reflect a trend followed by most Arab countries over the past several years to contain public spending to ensure

fiscal sustainability and enhanced the public budget position in the medium and long terms. Most of the Arab countries recorded limited growth in the level of public expenditure during 2018, taking into account the available fiscal resources as well as inflation factors, and requirements to meet development and social needs.

On the other hand, the unfavorable internal conditions prevailing in a number of Arab countries had an adverse impact on the state of public budgets in light of the economic and financial requirements arising from the decline in investments and various economic activities. In view of the above, total **Public Revenues and grants** in the Arab countries combined increased by about 19.0 percent, thus reaching almost USD 786 billion in 2018, which represents about 29.6 percent of the GDP of the Arab countries as a group during the same year. Total **Public Expenditure** increased as well in the Arab countries as a group by 8.6 percent and reached USD 899.7 billion, or 33.9 percent of the GDP.

As a result, the **Consolidated Budget Deficit** of Arab countries decreased to around USD 113.7 billion in 2018, compared to a deficit of about USD 168 billion in 2017. The deficit as a percentage of GDP also declined, from around 6.7 percent in 2017 to about 4.3 percent in 2018, Annex (6/10) & Figure (6.1).

Figure 6.1
Fiscal Overall/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries
(2017-2018)



Source: Annex (6/10).

The total **Public Debt** (internal and external) in the Arab countries, for which data are available, increased by 6.3 percent, amounting to USD 707.8 billion in 2018, compared

to about USD 665.9 billion in 2017. The ratio of public debt to GDP for borrowing Arab countries rose to 128.7 percent in 2018, against 110 percent in 2017.

(Chapter 7)

Monetary, Banking and Capital Market Development

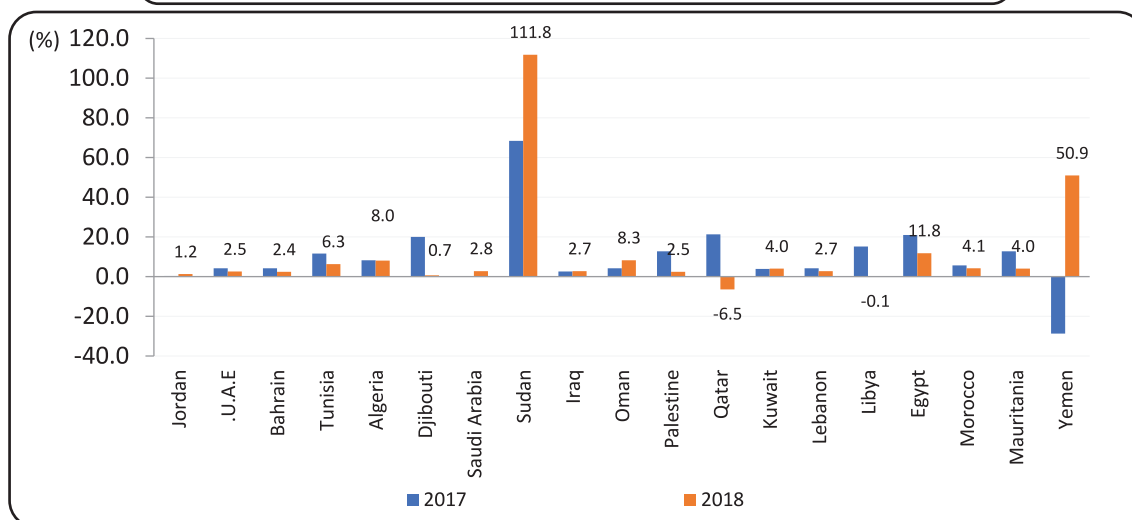
Domestic Liquidity in the Arab countries slowed down in 2018 due to some factors leading to a decline in net domestic and foreign assets. Therefore, the liquidity growth rate in the Arab countries decreased in 2018, reaching 6.0 percent compared to an 8.7 percent level registered in 2017.

With a large number of Arab countries pegged their currencies to the U.S. dollar and with the US Federal Reserve tended to raise the interest rate of the US Dollar four times during 2018, official interest rates have risen in Arab countries that implement fixed exchange rate regimes, particularly Arab oil-exporting countries, to maintain exchange rate stability. In contrast, the stance of monetary policy in some Arab oil-importing countries, which adopt more flexible exchange rate regimes, have varied, reflecting their need to contain inflationary pressures and support domestic currencies

On the other hand, some Arab central banks in the Arab oil-importing countries intensified their efforts to enhance exchange rate flexibility to absorb external shocks amid the success of the adopted economic reforms in fostering macroeconomic stability. These shifts in exchange rate regimes have enabled a number of Arab countries to move forward in implementing their policies aimed at targeting inflation, as some announced setting quantitative targets for inflation rates. In this context, the central banks in these countries continued to seek to establish frameworks for inflation expectations in the short and medium-term, so as to regularly monitor the price-related indicators as an intermediate objective of the monetary policy, and to use the interest rate in the money market as an operational objective of such monetary policy.

The monetary policy reforms adopted in the Arab countries in 2018 focused on increasing the efficiency of the monetary policy in achieving its targets, through the development of some existing monetary policy instruments, the introduction of new monetary instruments to ensure better liquidity management and increase the efficiency of monetary policy operational frameworks. Central banks interventions also focused on enabling the banking sector to meet the challenges associated with limited foreign currency resources, as well as on supporting economic growth, increasing levels of financial inclusion and harnessing modern financial technologies to increase the efficiency of financial services, Annex (1/7) & Figure (7.1).

Figure 7.1
Domestic Liquidity Growth Rate in Arab Countries
(2017-2018)



Source: Annex 1/7.

*Data for Saudi Arabia is for M3.

The performance of the **Banking Sector** improved in 2018 compared to the previous year. In fact, the aggregate data of the Arab banks showed improvements in the total assets, deposits, loans and credit facilities, and dollar-denominated capital bases. Banks' capital adequacy ratios have also maintained relatively high levels in most Arab countries in 2018, compared to the 10.5 percent minimum according to the Basel III requirements.

As for the performance of the Arab **Financial Markets**, it was generally positive during 2018 compared to 2017. Indeed, the market value of Arab stock exchanges listed in the database of the Arab Monetary Fund index rose by about USD 69.6 billion. However, trading value continued to decline for the fourth consecutive year, thus registering a drop of 3.5 percent. In terms of foreign investment in Arab stock exchanges, the value of foreign investors transactions increased compared to 2017, with such transactions recording a net positive flow compared to a net negative flow last year. In 2018, the supervisory authorities in the Arab countries continued their efforts to advance and develop the legislative and regulatory structure of the banking and non-banking sector, by keeping abreast of developments and adhering to the international standards and principles, and by striving to upgrade and update instructions and practices consistent with these standards and with enhanced disclosure and transparency.

(Chapter 8)

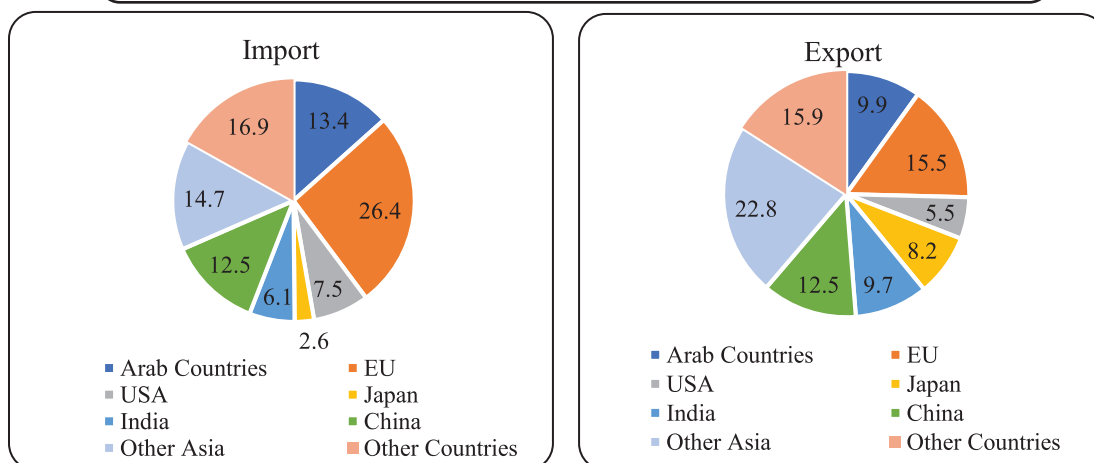
International and Intra-Regional Trade

The total **Arab Foreign Trade** amounted to USD 1,920 billion in 2018 against USD 1765 billion in 2017, thus increasing by 8.8 percent reflecting the increase of the total commodity exports to USD 1,095.4 billion in 2018 compared to USD 956.3 billion in 2017, an increase of about 14.5 percent compared to 2017. On the other hand, the Arab commodity imports rose slightly in 2018, thus reaching USD 824.6 billion compared to about USD 808.8 billion in 2017, which represents an increase of 1.9 percent.

With regards to the **Direction of Arab Commodity Trade** during 2018, data showed a rise in the volume of Arab exports destined to various trading partners. Indeed, inter-Arab exports accounted for 9.9 percent of the total Arab exports against 5.5 percent for the United States of America and 15.5 percent for the European Union. Asia is the main trading partner for the Arab countries, with a significant share reached 53.2 percent in 2018 while the rest of the world accounted for around 15.9 percent of the total Arab exports.

The Arab imports from major trading partners decreased by 2.0 percent in 2018, with imports from the United States dropping by 8.3 percent and from the European Union by 1.8 percent. In contrast, inter-Arab imports increased by 8.9 percent and from India by 32.6 percent, although imports from Asia declined by 24.9 percent, Annex (8/2) & Figure (8.1).

Figure 8.1
Direction of Arab commodity Trade (%)
(2018)

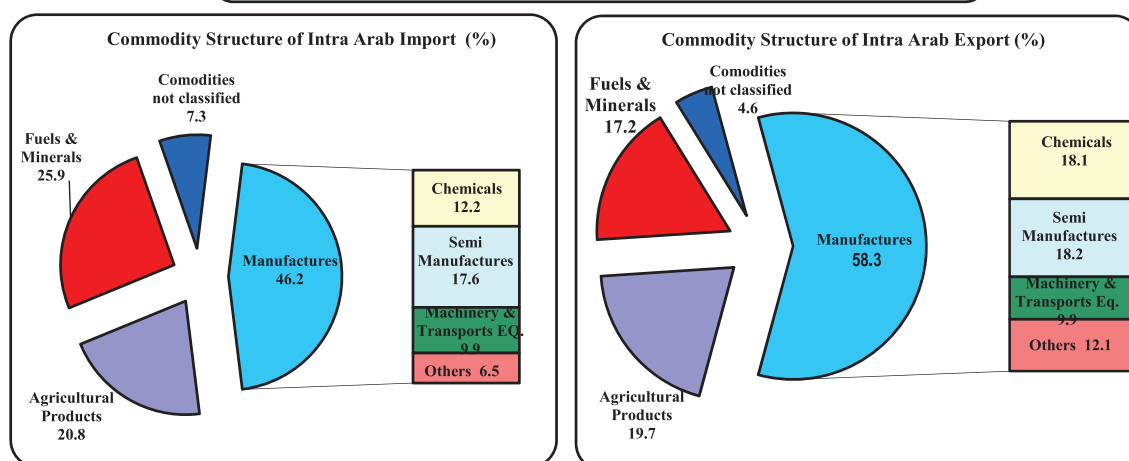


Source: Annex (8/2).

Regarding the **Commodity Structure of the Arab Foreign Trade**, fuel and minerals still account for the highest share in total Arab exports, reaching 63.4 percent in 2018 compared to 59.2 percent in 2017, with a decrease in the contribution of non-oil exports, despite efforts to diversify Arab economies. Manufactured products accounted for 28.8 percent, while agricultural commodities contributed about 7.1 percent of total exports. As for imports, data indicate that manufactured products account for the highest share of the total Arab imports at 65.1 percent, while agricultural commodities declined slightly, accounting for 18.8 percent of the total Arab imports during 2018.

The performance of **Intra-Regional Trade** continued to improve in 2018, thus reflecting the steady increase in the international oil prices for the second consecutive year and better internal conditions prevailing in some countries. As a result of these developments, the value of intra-regional trade increased in 2018 by an average of 6.2 percent, reaching about USD 109.6 billion, compared to almost USD 103.2 billion recorded in 2017, Annex (8/8) & Figure (8.2).

Figure 8.2: Commodity Structure of Intra- Arab Trade (2018)



Source: Annex (8/8).

In terms of the **Commodity Structure of Intra-Regional Exports**, crude oil contributed to around 6.0 percent of the intra-regional trade value in 2018. Regarding the non-oil intra-regional trade, the industrial commodities accounted for the largest share, followed by agricultural commodities.

In terms of **Trade in Services**, the year 2018 witnessed an increase in the deficit of the net services trade balance for Arab countries as a group, as a result of an increase in services payments. Moreover, Services receipts for Arab countries rose by 5.4 percent in

2018, reaching about USD 212.9 billion compared to about USD 202 billion recorded in 2017. This is due to the steady improvement in travel receipts (tourism) in some Arab countries. Meanwhile, the value of service payments for Arab countries as a group increased by 4.9 percent amounting to about USD 327 billion in 2018 against almost USD 312.3 billion achieved in the previous year, due to higher payments in the transport, shipping and insurance sectors owing to an increase in the value of commodity imports for Arab countries as a group.

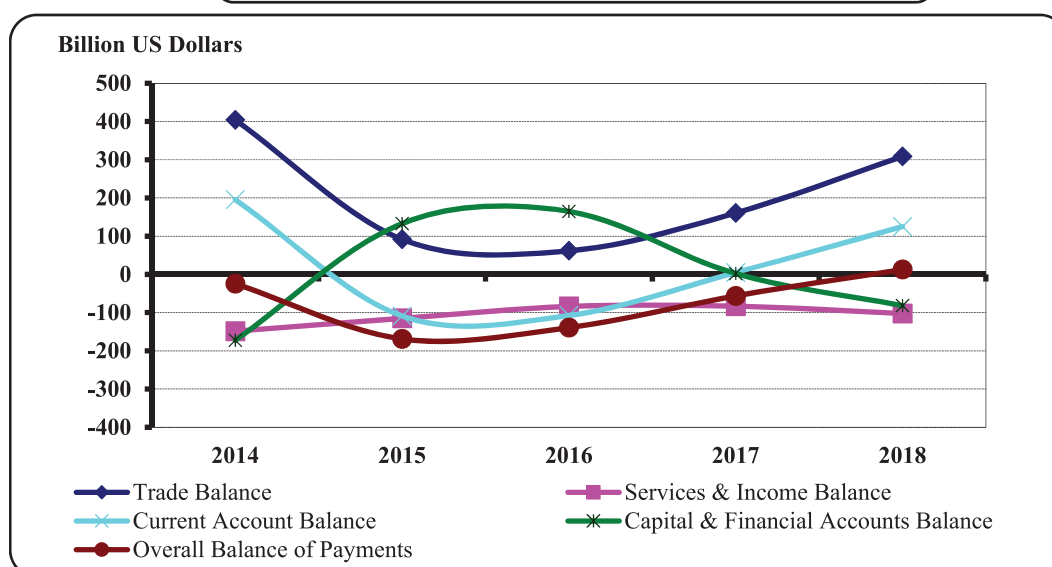
As a result of these developments, the deficit recorded in the services balance of the Arab countries as a group increased by 26.6 percent in 2018 to reach about \$114.5 billion compared to a deficit of about \$110.2 billion in the previous year.

(Chapter 9)

Balance of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates

The remarkable increase in international oil prices reflected positively on the performance of the Arab countries' balance of payments during 2018, which led to an increase in the **Trade Balance Surplus** of these countries by 98.1 percent, thus reaching about USD 318.4 billion. In contrast, the deficit recorded in the balance of services, income, and net transfers grew by 24.3 percent and 11.3 percent respectively, in 2018. As a result, the surplus of the **Current Account Balance** for Arab countries as a group in 2017 has increased to about USD 133.9 billion, equivalent to 5.0 percent of the GDP in 2018. Accordingly, the total **Deficit of the Balance of Payments** for Arab countries as a group recorded in 2017 of about USD 56.3 billion turned into a surplus of about USD 15.1 billion in 2018, Annex (9/1) & Figure (9.1).

Figure 9.1: Balance of Payments of Arab Countries (2014-2018)



Source: Annex 9/1

The total **External Debt** of Arab borrowing countries for which data are available increased by almost 9.6 percent, thus reaching USD 290.1 billion at the end of 2018, compared to almost USD 264.6 billion at the end of 2017. The increase in external indebtedness is due to a number of borrowing countries resorting to external borrowing in order to finance the high fiscal deficit in light of the financial pressures they face. On the other hand, the external public debt service witnessed a significant decline of about 19.9 percent and reached about USD 21.6 billion at the end of 2018, compared to about USD 26.9 billion at the end of 2017. This decline came on the backdrop of a decrease in the external debt service in six Arab countries, whose debt service represents 94 percent of the total external public debt service for borrowing Arab countries as a group.

As for **External Indebtedness Indicators**, the ratio of external public debt to GDP increased by about 4.7 percentage points, compared to the year before, to reach 35.5 percent by the end of 2018, against 30.9 percent at the end of 2017. This came as a result of the accelerated growth of external public debt compared to the growth of GDP at current prices in the Arab borrowing countries as a group. In the same context, the ratio of external public debt service to exports of goods and services in borrowing Arab countries increased by about one percentage point, thus reaching 9.7 percent at the end of 2018, compared to about 13.7 at the end of 2017.

As for the **Arab Currencies Exchange Rates**, the value of the Arab currencies fixed against the dollar has depreciated against the Euro considering the appreciation of the

euro against the dollar during that same year. On the other hand, the value of some Arab currencies in countries that adopt flexible exchange rate regimes, has fallen in light of the pressures witnessed in the external balances of these countries and policies adopted in some of these countries in order to increase the levels of exchange rate flexibility, as well as the local conditions prevailing in some of these countries during 2018.

(Chapter 10)

Thematic Chapter: Financial inclusion in the Arab States: Reality and prospects

Financial inclusion is defined as being “the ability of individuals, and businesses, to have access to a wide range of high-quality formal financial services that are provided in a responsible and sustainable way by a variety of financial service providers in an appropriate and affordable legal and regulatory environment”. Financial inclusion is a top priority for global decision-makers as an economic and development priority because of its significant role in supporting economic growth, reducing income inequality, providing employment, and increasing economic well-being. In addition, financial inclusion helps to achieve nine of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, mainly poverty reduction, combating hunger, and creating more job opportunities.

At the regional level, enhancing financial inclusion levels in the Arab countries is a top priority of the Board of Governors of the Arab Central Banks and Monetary authorities, given the effective role it plays in supporting economic growth, job creation and in achieving sustainable development goals and social welfare. In light of the foregoing, the thematic chapter of the Joint Arab Economic Report for this year addresses “the reality and prospects of financial inclusion in the Arab countries”.

The chapter touched on the importance of financial inclusion and international evidence regarding the direct relationship between financial inclusion and economic growth, which has been proven by many studies. The core of the relationship between these two variables stems from the role of financial inclusion in reducing poverty, decreasing inequalities in income distribution, reducing unemployment, integrating marginalized groups and communities, enabling individuals to invest in the future, avoiding income shocks and fluctuations in consumption levels and lowering financial risks. Consequently, it would increase the income levels of individuals and companies and raise the GDP growth rate.

This chapter sought to evaluate the relationship between some of the financial inclusion variables included in the International Financial Inclusion Index database (Findex) established by the World Bank, and the logarithm of GDP per capita using the cross-

sectional data model for 114 countries worldwide, including thirteen Arab countries. The results showed the importance of financial inclusion variables used in the model to explain the changes in GDP per capita, since it was found that their rise leads to an increase in GDP per capita, at varying proportions. For example, a one percent increase in the individuals having accounts in financial institutions leads to an increase in GDP per capita by about 0.78 percent.

On the other hand, the chapter tackled the reality of financial inclusion in the Arab countries based on a number of financial inclusion indicators for individuals and businesses. Although some of these indicators improved between 2011 and 2017, since the ratio of the adult population having accounts in financial institutions to the total adult population rose from 22.3 percent in 2011 to 37.2 percent in 2017, the Arab region remains among the geographical regions with the lowest financial inclusion levels.

The chapter also shed light on the main challenges of financial inclusion in the Arab countries, including low levels of financial competition, the need to strengthen the infrastructure of the financial sector, and the provision of basic requirements supporting financial inclusion, mainly the availability of efficient payment systems, credit information systems, secured lending systems, and collateral registries for movable assets. In addition, there is a need to develop legislative and regulatory frameworks, strengthen the role of non-banking financial institutions, improve the business environment, and raise financial literacy levels to increase financial inclusion in the Arab region.

In the context of the above-mentioned challenges, the chapter addressed regional and national initiatives to improve financial inclusion levels. In terms of regional initiatives, the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development have adopted a range of initiatives and interventions aimed at facilitating access to finance for individuals and businesses, particularly for young people, women, rural population, and small and medium-sized enterprises. On the other hand, with regards to national initiatives, the chapter touched on the efforts of the Arab governments to adopt national strategies for financial inclusion.

The chapter also provided some policy recommendations underscoring the importance of strengthening the financial sector infrastructure taking advantage of the opportunities offered by financial technologies (fintech), reinforcing and supporting the role of the non-banking financial sector, providing the necessary prerequisites for financial inclusion and paying more attention to financing micro-enterprises.

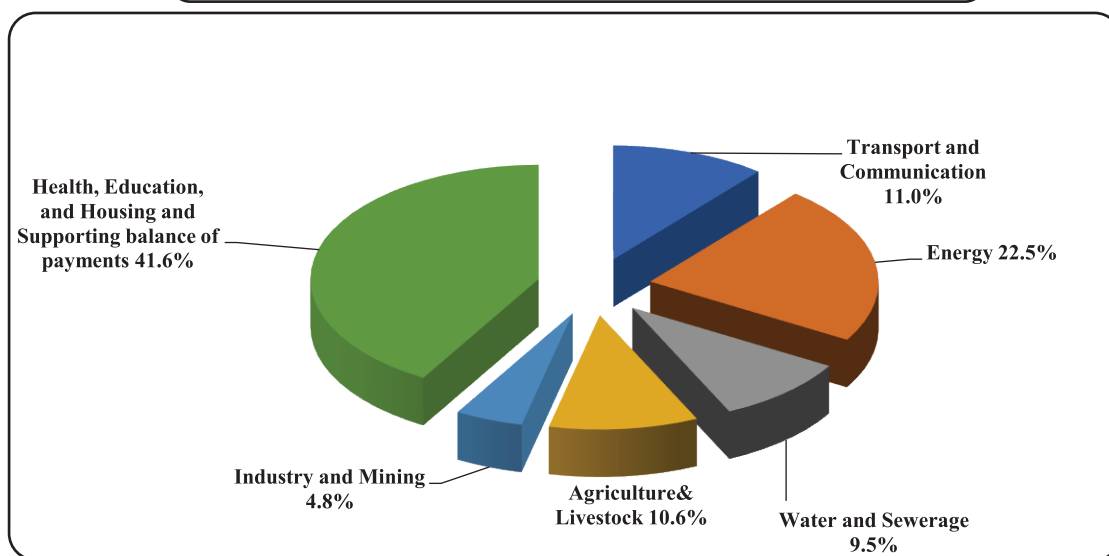
(Chapter 11)

Arab Development Assistance

Arab Development Assistance is provided through various channels, the most important of which are the bilateral government assistance, the Arab countries' contributions through international aid institutions, in addition to assistance provided by national and regional bodies, charities, and NGOs.

The bulk of the **Bilateral Arab Development Assistance** is provided by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, and Oman. Such bilateral government assistance is provided either to support development projects or as direct support to the beneficiary countries' treasury through which funds are spent on development projects and programs. On the other hand, this aid is characterized by providing support to countries so they could implement their development plans and achieve their sustainable development goals while respecting the independence of these countries in defining their goals, setting their development priorities and selecting their projects, while abiding by the rules of full transparency in the various stages of the implementation of funded projects.

Figure 11.1 :Sectoral Distribution of Official Development Assistance Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds (2018)



Source: Annex 11/6.

The total **Financing Commitments of the Institutions of the Arab Coordination Group**⁽²⁾ amounted to about USD 13.9 billion in 2018, a decrease of about 29 percent compared to the previous year through the provision of 233 loans and 281 aids. This group provided as well technical assistance to finance the preparation of technical and economic feasibility studies for development projects, and support and enhance the capacities of beneficiary countries institutions to enable them to develop technical and administrative human resources and to improve their performance levels. The sectoral distribution of the financing operations of the Institutions of the Arab Coordination Group for 2018 illustrates the continuing interest in supporting infrastructure projects, particularly energy projects of various types. The total development assistance provided to these projects amounted to about USD 3.1 billion, accounting for about 22.5 percent of total aid provided in 2018, Annex (11/6) & Figure (11.1).

The **Cumulative Financing Commitments of the Institutions of the Arab Coordination Group** as of the end of 2018 amounted to about USD 218 billion. The diverse projects encompassed various economic and social sectors and activities. The share of the Arab countries of these funded commitments amounted to about USD 115.3 billion, representing 52.9 percent of the total cumulative commitments.

(Chapter 12)

Inter-Arab Cooperation Towards Liberalizing Trade in Services

The services sector is deemed to be one of the most important sectors supporting growth and development, owing to its impact on fostering economic growth, providing employment opportunities, attracting foreign direct investment and enhancing the competitiveness of other economic sectors, and to its pivotal contribution to production and integration into the global value chains. The exports of the global commercial services grew by 8 percent in 2017, reaching USD 5.28 trillion, thus accounting for about one-third of the value of commodity exports, while continuing to grow by 9.5 percent in 2018, according to UNCTAD data, thus exceeding growth rates achieved by the global commodity exports.

² The institutions of Arab Coordination Group consist of ten institutions, four of which are national institutions including the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and Qatar Development Fund, the other six regional organizations are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations as well as the Arab Monetary Fund.

The average contribution of the services sector to GDP is around 48 percent in the Arab countries, while its contribution to employment is about 54.9 percent. Aware of the strategic importance of trade in services, the Arab countries have been keen to integrate this sector within the negotiations on intra-regional trade liberalization. It was perceived as a step towards deepening the level of Arab economic integration driven by the desire of Arab countries to establish a robust economic bloc able to take advantage of its resources and to defend its interests before the outside world.

In fact, negotiations between Arab countries on the liberalization of trade in services began formally in early 2001, following the decision of the Economic and Social Council of the League of Arab States to integrate trade in services within the Greater Arab Free Trade Area, in line with the international commitments of Arab States members of the WTO. The Lebanese Government initiated the preparation of a preliminary draft framework agreement to serve as a basis for the negotiation of the progressive liberalization of trade in services. In 2003, the general framework of the Convention was adopted and approved by the Economic and Social Council.

These negotiations were successfully completed in 2017 with ten Arab States submitting their final commitments under the agreement, followed by a decision by the Economic and Social Council to approve the Arab Agreement for the Liberalization of Trade in Services among the Arab States as an independent agreement from the Greater Pan Arab Free Trade Area. The accession of Kuwait to the Convention agreement was then accepted, thus increasing the number of States acceding to this Convention to eleven Arab States, while the remaining Arab States are still seeking to accede to the Convention after fulfilling their commitments.

The agreement is expected to enter into force during the second half of 2019, three months after the date of depositing the ratification documents of three Arab countries with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States. The Arab Agreement on the Liberalization of Trade in Services between member countries includes thirty-five articles that are very similar to the provisions and structure of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). The agreement aims at ensuring easy movement of services and services providers between member countries with no restrictions on trade following specific rules and principles by establishing a general framework for the gradual liberalization of trade in services between Arab countries through successive rounds of negotiations.

In this context, the Arab countries, in general, enjoy comparative advantages in many services sectors like tourism, construction and engineering, financial services, education,

and health. Thus, Arab countries have established themselves on the international and regional scenes as a strong and efficient source of many services, unlike goods in which the Arab countries have not achieved the same success. Hence, the Arab Agreement on the liberalization of Trade in Services would help the Arab countries and the trade businesses therein to achieve more opportunities for better access for their exports at the Arab level.

Regional trade agreements are an important tool to advance economic integration programs further. In this regard, the existence of an Arab agreement to liberalize trade in services between Arab countries under the umbrella of the League of Arab States will provide the opportunity of having a permanent platform for Arab countries to discuss ways for Arab cooperation with a view to enhance the competitiveness of trade in services and increase intra-regional trade in services. It would also help to develop the service sectors and increase their value-added to allow Arab countries to keep pace with the depth and breadth of unprecedented development in this sector globally.

Arab countries are currently undertaking negotiations to achieve the Arab Customs Union, which will be followed by negotiations to establish the Arab Common Market, thus deepening the Arab economic integration. Efforts to promote intra-regional commodity trade will not succeed unless it goes hand in hand with the liberalization of trade in services.

In order to maximize the benefits of the Arab Agreement on the Liberalization of Trade in Services, member countries must raise awareness among the private sector about the agreement, and create platforms to communicate with all beneficiaries so as to encourage engagement in new areas of investment in non-traditional sectors, especially those supporting value chains such as services, consultancy, financial services, research and development. In addition, there is a need to explore ways for expanding intra-regional investments in the field of information and communication technology, given the capacity of this sector to support other services sectors. Achieving further liberalization of trade in services among Arab countries requires the adoption of a number of policies, aiming at:

- Ensuring the availability of an appropriate legislative framework to regulate trade in services at the regional level.
- Establishing a Higher Council for Trade in Services to which parties related to the service sectors would be attached, and that will be responsible for drawing up an integrated strategy for developing and upgrading the service sectors and for

determining the level of liberalization of the service sectors that will support the national policy objectives.

- Reviewing existing legislations as a step to make rules and laws more effective and remove unnecessary rules that hinder trade in services.
- Underlining the importance of entering into agreements for mutual recognition and compliance with international standards, and creating an institutional network between regulatory bodies to facilitate data exchange and establish standards for performance evaluation with a view to raise the level of actual liberalization and facilitate the convergence of service sectors.
- Eliminating restrictions on labor mobility between Arab countries, particularly those that negatively affect the full exploitation of liberalization related commitments.
- Joining new rounds of negotiations to reach a higher level of liberalization, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Liberalization of Trade in Services between Arab Countries.

(Chapter 13)

Palestinian Economic Developments

The Growth Rate of the Palestinian economy continued to decline in 2018 due to a series of successive crises at the financial, political, and security levels. Such crises are illustrated by the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian territories which tightens the siege, launches security campaigns, seizes clearance funds, restricts movement and access of individuals and goods.

In this context, the Growth Rate of the GDP at Constant Prices of the Palestinian economy declined to 0.9 percent in 2018 compared to 3 percent in 2017. This slowdown was due to the sharp decline observed in the Gaza Strip by 7 percent during the year 2018. As a result of the Palestinian macroeconomic indicators slowdown. Accordingly, the unemployment rate rose from 29 percent to 31 percent between 2017 and 2018, along with a sharp rise in poverty levels, noting that unemployment did not exceed 14.1 percent in 2000.

The year 2018 witnessed a decrease in net public revenues by 4 percent due to the decline of clearance revenues by 7 percent, with such revenues being the largest contributor to total net public revenues, standing at 66 percent thereof. The Palestinian trade balance

also witnessed a deficit, as the decrease in net current transfers led to a rise in the Palestinian current account deficit by 6 percent during 2018.

Since the occupation of the Palestinian territories, the Israeli economic policy has targeted every effort to adapt Palestinian production structures to the requirements of the Israeli economy, and thus, the Palestinian economy became totally subordinated to the Israeli economy. This was achieved through the control over Palestinian economic resources, the confiscation of agricultural land, unrestricted opening of West Bank, and the Gaza markets to Israeli products. Moreover, Palestinian products were fought through price, confiscation, or export bans, and on the other hand, Israeli authorities prevented Palestinian areas from importing unless passing through them.

These developments have reflected significantly on the Palestinian labor market, which suffers from many challenges that affect its performance, leading to a remarkable rise in unemployment rates, a significant decrease in levels of labor wages, a deterioration of working conditions in the Palestinian labor market and consequently worsening conditions of poverty. This would presage a social and economic crisis, especially since the occupation prevents the Palestinian government from working freely in areas (C) that account for about 60 percent of the West Bank, hence disrupting all the development projects and economic recovery.

Annex Tables

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates
(2014-2018)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.6
Advanced Economies	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.2
United States	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.0
Euro Zone	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.8
United Kingdom	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4
Japan	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.8
Canada	2.9	0.7	1.1	3.0	1.8
Other Advanced Economies*	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.5
Sub Saharan Africa	5.1	3.2	1.4	2.9	3.0
Central & Eastern Europe	3.9	4.5	3.3	6.0	3.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.0	-1.9	0.8	2.4	2.8
Developing Asia	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4
China	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6
India	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.2	7.1
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)**	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.2
Middle East and North Africa	2.7	2.4	5.3	1.8	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean***	1.3	0.3	-0.6	1.2	1.0
Brazil	0.5	-3.5	-3.3	1.1	1.1
Mexico	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0

* Include the Advanced Economies (excluding the U.S., Euro Zone, and Japan)

** Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam

*** The group of Latin America and the Caribbean was called Western Hemisphere before, it includes countries in North America (excluding the U.S. and Canada), South America and the Caribbean.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2019."

**Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates *
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Advanced Economies	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.0
United States	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.4
Euro Zone	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.8
Japan	2.8	0.8	0.1-	0.5	1.0
United Kingdom	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.7	2.5
Canada	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.2
Other Advanced Economies	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.8
Sub Saharan Africa	6.4	7.0	11.2	11.0	8.5
Central & Eastern Europe	4.1	3.2	3.2	6.2	8.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	8.1	15.5	8.3	5.5	4.5
Developing Asia	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.6
Middle East and North Africa	6.5	5.5	4.9	6.7	11.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2

* Inflation rate measured by the annual change in the CPI.
Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment Growth in Developed Countries
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unemployment Rate					
Developed Countries	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.1
United States	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9
Euro Zone, of which:	11.6	10.9	10.0	9.1	8.2
Germany	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.4
France	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.1
Italy	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.3	10.6
United Kingdom	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.1
Japan	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.4
Canada	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.3	5.8
Employment growth					
Developed Countries	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
United States	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
Euro Zone, of which:	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5
Germany	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.7
France	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Italy	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9
United Kingdom	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
Japan	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3
Canada	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Short-term interest rate					
United States	0.329	0.484	1.056	1.476	2.486
Japan	0.178	0.132	0.013	0.015	0.015
Euro Zone	0.210	-0.020	-0.264	-0.329	-0.322
United Kingdom	0.470	0.480	0.380	0.260	0.560
Canada	1.250	0.880	0.500	0.702	1.395
Long-term interest rate ⁽¹⁾					
United States	2.530	2.130	1.830	2.330	2.910
Japan	0.550	0.360	-0.050	0.060	0.070
Euro Zone	2.040	1.210	0.860	1.090	1.120
United Kingdom	2.140	1.900	1.310	1.240	1.460
Canada	2.600	1.490	1.250	1.780	2.280

⁽¹⁾ Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook database, April 2019".

Eurostat database, 2019.

OECD database, 2019.

**Annex Table (1/5): World Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade
(2014-2018)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Volume of Trade (Goods and Services)					
World Trade	3.9	2.8	2.2	5.4	3.8
Advanced Economies					
Exports Volume	3.9	3.8	1.8	4.4	3.1
Imports Volume	3.9	4.9	2.5	4.3	3.3
Emerging and Developing Economies					
Exports Volume	3.2	1.4	2.9	7.2	4.3
Imports Volume	4.3	-1.0	1.8	7.5	5.6
Terms of Trade (Goods)					
Developed Countries	0.3	1.9	1.2	-0.2	-0.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	-0.6	-4.3	-1.6	0.8	1.3

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments - Current Account Balance
(2014-2018)**

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Advanced Economies	238.8	286.6	328.0	423.3	371.9
United States	-365.2	-407.8	-432.9	-449.1	-468.8
Euro Zone	340.4	342.6	383.6	410.6	403.6
Japan	36.8	136.4	194.9	196.1	174.1
Other Advanced Economies	357.0	360.9	344.4	324.8	345.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	173.9	-57.0	-76.3	-9.5	-23.7
Sub Saharan Africa	-62.8	-92.2	-53.4	-33.2	-42.6
Middle and Eastern Europe	-59.0	-35.7	-33.5	-49.1	-44.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	57.6	53.0	0.6	20.4	109.3
Developing Asia	230.2	310.6	227.9	151.7	-25.1
of which: Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)*	22.4	30.7	43.2	49.3	47.8
Middle East and North Africa	190.8	-123.6	-119.4	-20.3	79.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	-183.0	-169.1	-98.5	-79.0	-100.2

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

* Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

**Annex Table (1/7): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies *
(2014-2018)**

	(Billions of U.S. Dollars)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Emerging and Developing Economies	8,205.6	8,334.0	7,818.5	7,336.1	7,410.7
Sub Saharan Africa	197.7	189.8	175.7	165.3	180.0
Central & Eastern Europe	381.9	381.7	371.3	394.9	382.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	439.6	325.5	318.7	328.5	390.2
Developing Asia, of which:	4,750.4	4,945.8	4,629.8	4,250.0	4,443.8
China	3,859.2	3,345.2	3,029.7	3,158.8	3,091.8
India	303.4	334.3	341.1	389.2	374.4
Middle East and North Africa	1,346.4	1,362.6	1,223.3	1,076.9	955.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	868.4	907.4	878.4	899.2	928.2

* Excluding Gold.

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/8): External Debt of Developing Countries and
Other Emerging Market Economies
(2014-2018)**

	(Billions of U.S. Dollars)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total External Debt					
Emerging and Developing Economies	8,852.8	8,359.8	8,723.1	9,607.4	10,057.9
Sub Saharan Africa	437.5	450.2	494.2	558.8	585.8
Central & Eastern Europe	1,201.5	1,109.0	1,106.5	1,227.3	1,209.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	983.9	892.3	895.4	919.1	889.8
Developing Asia	3,214.2	2,821.4	2,878.0	3,333.8	3,550.7
Middle East and North Africa	884.2	966.0	1,131.8	1,245.4	1,349.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,064.8	2,054.6	2,142.0	2,238.3	2,377.1
Debt Service Payments (%) (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	39.0	46.4	42.1	37.6	37.5
Sub Saharan Africa	18.3	28.1	29.7	25.5	28.2
Central and Eastern Europe	60.3	59.9	61.4	55.0	47.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	41.4	43.2	39.6	33.2	29.3
Developing Asia	45.7	52.3	42.2	38.2	41.8
Middle East and North Africa	12.2	18.6	22.5	20.6	19.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	43.0	53.5	54.3	47.0	42.2

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

Annex Table (1/9): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies *
(2014-2018)

	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pound Sterling	1.646	1.528	1.355	1.288	1.336
Japanese Yen	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009
Euro	1.329	1.110	1.107	1.129	1.181

* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2019".

**Annex Table (2/1): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Jordan		5,999	8,925	18,829	25,596	26,925	27,830	28,903	29,984
U.A.E.		383,179	663,318	1,064,244	1,480,521	1,315,251	1,311,248	1,387,107	1,521,072
Bahrain		3,018	5,061	9,668	12,554	11,703	12,126	13,323	14,193
Tunisia		29,433	41,871	63,055	80,866	84,689	89,792	96,325	105,597
Algeria		4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	17,228,598	16,712,686	17,525,109	18,594,112	20,509,500
Djibouti		98,795	125,939	200,678	258,590	290,948	315,847	340,014	357,000
Saudi Arabia		710,681	1,230,771	1,980,777	2,836,314	2,453,512	2,418,508	2,582,198	2,949,457
Sudan		33,663	85,707	160,647	447,998	505,761	605,409	815,855	1,176,630
Syria		904,622	1,506,440	2,791,775	3,707,120	4,690,930	6,269,836	8,691,453	10,655,000
Iraq		50,213,700	73,533,599	137,051,310	232,204,463	183,275,255	186,542,703	206,346,345	250,867,818
Oman		7,501	11,951	21,935	31,174	26,500	25,355	27,216	30,489
Palestine		4,314	4,832	8,913	12,716	12,673	13,426	14,498	14,616
Qatar		64,646	162,091	455,445	750,658	588,733	552,305	607,620	698,914
Comoros		107,811	153,111	336,947	425,713	438,331	454,127	472,560	496,897
Kuwait		11,570	23,593	33,079	46,285	34,472	33,425	36,249	42,787
Lebanon		26,020,000	32,396,000	57,918,000	72,806,000	75,336,000	77,243,000	80,491,000	84,615,000
Libya		17,669	62,402	87,375	43,030	24,400	21,300	43,403	59,000
Egypt		340,100	538,511	1,206,590	2,130,000	2,443,900	2,709,400	3,470,000	4,437,400
Morocco		412,897	552,671	784,624	925,376	987,950	1,013,229	1,063,351	1,106,822
Mauritania		25,684	49,331	119,677	162,648	156,505	164,725	176,069	190,004
Yemen		1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	7,139,534	5,729,031	5,312,377	4,033,569	4,703,140

* Preliminary Estimates.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (2/2): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

COUNTRY	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*		
Total Arab Countries	716,940	1,187,989	2,094,892	2,794,747	2,450,837	2,415,813	2,484,410	2,682,654		
Jordan	8,461	12,589	26,549	36,090	37,964	39,240	40,754	42,279		
U.A.E.	104,337	180,618	289,787	403,137	358,135	357,045	377,701	414,179		
Bahrain	8,028	13,459	25,713	33,388	31,126	32,250	35,433	37,746		
Tunisia	21,459	32,255	44,014	47,385	43,158	41,818	39,804	39,848		
Algeria	54,772	103,071	161,159	213,859	166,295	160,047	167,515	178,344		
Djibouti	556	709	1,129	1,455	1,637	1,777	1,913	2,009		
Saudi Arabia	189,515	328,206	528,207	756,350	654,270	644,935	688,586	786,522		
Sudan	13,379	35,186	79,844	79,292	89,636	97,466	122,079	35,655		
Syria	18,937	28,499	60,038	24,119	19,842	13,624	17,642	24,410		
Iraq	15,692	49,887	117,138	199,154	157,015	157,839	174,605	212,234		
Oman	19,507	31,082	57,048	81,077	68,921	65,941	70,784	79,295		
Palestine	4,314	4,832	8,913	12,716	12,673	13,426	14,498	14,616		
Qatar	17,760	44,530	125,122	206,225	161,740	151,732	166,929	192,009		
Comoros	202	387	904	1,148	988	1,021	1,082	1,197		
Kuwait	37,712	80,798	115,337	162,695	114,534	109,407	119,535	141,678		
Lebanon	17,261	21,500	38,400	48,296	49,974	51,239	53,394	56,129		
Libya	34,574	47,635	68,799	33,818	17,666	14,792	31,914	43,066		
Egypt	99,590	89,528	218,387	305,784	334,090	336,325	234,713	250,178		
Morocco	38,948	62,312	93,159	110,164	101,224	103,285	109,718	117,914		
Mauritania	1,072	1,857	4,338	5,373	4,820	4,674	4,922	5,307		
Yemen	10,864	19,050	30,907	33,223	25,127	17,929	10,891	8,040		

* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1).

**Annex Table (2/3): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors						Productive Services Sectors				Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sectors	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services	Other Services				
Total Arab Countries	119,916	719,616	280,019	173,363	56,517	1,349,431	286,534	198,478	126,438	611,451	193,459	344,062	147,444	684,965	2,638,702	43,952	2,682,654
Jordan	2,379	890	8,039	1,228	1,503	14,038	4,099	3,660	857	8,617	6,034	5,527	3,386	14,946	37,602	4,677	42,279
U.A.E.	3,060	107,130	36,928	34,544	15,190	196,852	55,346	35,412	38,366	129,125	34,875	28,574	24,753	88,202	407,033	7,146	414,179
Bahrain	109	6,114	6,661	3,101	496	16,480	2,460	2,672	6,078	11,210	2,072	4,904	2,689	9,665	37,355	391	37,746
Tunisia	4,034	1,326	5,395	524	455	11,734	5,627	4,532	1,154	11,314	1,568	7,099	4,913	13,580	36,627	3,221	39,848
Algeria	22,178	39,212	7,627	20,771	1,951	91,738	22,282	19,248	1,180	42,710	1,234	24,959	4,812	31,005	165,454	12,890	178,344
Djibouti	45	10	93	122	124	393	197	416	101	715	122	428	145	695	1,803	206	2,009
Saudi Arabia	17,496	235,363	100,748	40,399	13,137	407,143	74,709	45,776	34,161	154,646	55,166	147,692	16,713	219,572	781,360	5,161	786,522
Sudan	6,609	3,297	3,904	1,186	136	15,131	5,796	3,201	7,121	16,118	0	1,301	3,105	4,406	35,655	0	35,655
Syria	8,861	2,271	2,342	215	146	13,836	2,991	2,172	549	5,712	0	2,332	1,185	3,517	23,065	1,345	24,410
Iraq	4,143	99,995	3,815	9,040	6,226	123,219	16,513	22,578	1,097	40,189	12,424	30,473	6,096	48,992	212,400	-166	212,234
Oman	1,743	28,612	7,831	5,165	1,475	44,827	6,601	4,289	2,804	13,694	3,821	9,300	8,705	21,825	80,346	-1,051	79,295
Palestine	439	55	1,581	932	283	3,289	2,906	860	203	3,969	956	2,162	1,828	4,946	12,205	2,411	14,616
Qatar	336	69,340	17,634	28,818	1,596	117,724	14,899	10,420	6,599	31,918	17,519	13,054	11,584	42,157	191,799	210	192,009
Comoros	348	13	104	22	7	494	235	92	27	354	178	111	0	289	1,138	59	1,197
Kuwait	683	68,069	11,165	3,082	3,587	86,586	7,083	8,594	4,270	19,948	14,618	13,643	14,086	42,346	148,880	-7,202	141,678
Lebanon	1,636	214	4,824	2,148	1,263	10,085	8,990	3,337	4,778	17,106	12,277	5,378	7,625	25,281	52,472	3,658	56,129
Libya	637	27,100	835	878	316	29,766	1,845	1,142	228	3,215	193	16,392	2,284	18,869	51,850	-8,784	43,066
Egypt	28,082	27,022	40,729	14,457	5,565	115,855	39,604	21,950	11,236	72,789	18,176	18,012	19,510	55,698	244,342	5,835	250,178
Morocco	14,460	2,720	18,511	6,358	2,973	45,022	12,417	6,866	5,327	24,611	10,994	10,805	13,197	34,996	104,629	13,285	117,914
Mauritania	1,209	677	410	0	11	2,306	436	279	0	715	469	579	731	1,779	4,800	508	5,307
Yemen	1,429	185	845	374	80	2,912	1,496	981	301	2,778	761	1,338	98	2,197	7,887	153	8,040

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1).

**Annex Table (2/4): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2017)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors										Productive Services Sectors				Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Commodity Production Sectors			Productive Services Sectors			Housing	Public Services	Other Services							
						Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks	Total Productive Services Sectors	Total											
Total Arab Countries	136,986	545,761	259,225	173,736	54,093	1,169,810	298,690	193,388	140,381	632,459	184,803	341,665	135,263	661,732	2,458,131	26,279	2,484,410				
Jordan	2,259	795	7,819	1,220	1,434	13,526	3,963	3,476	817	8,256	5,794	3,533	5,097	14,424	36,207	4,547	40,754				
U.A.E.	2,971	79,281	34,262	33,956	14,789	165,260	55,591	33,712	36,698	126,001	32,916	27,068	26,456	86,441	371,833	5,868	377,701				
Bahrain	103	4,741	6,565	2,871	462	14,742	2,451	2,547	6,019	11,017	2,000	4,715	2,623	9,338	35,097	336	35,433				
Tunisia	3,858	1,281	5,338	544	460	11,480	5,521	4,466	1,089	11,076	1,592	7,629	4,873	14,093	36,650	3,154	39,804				
Algeria	20,557	33,210	7,335	19,845	1,996	82,943	21,561	17,707	915	40,183	1,200	25,493	4,579	31,272	154,398	13,116	167,515				
Djibouti	43	10	87	117	121	379	190	400	97	687	115	402	135	651	1,717	196	1,913				
Saudi Arabia	17,411	174,870	88,774	41,225	10,832	333,111	73,325	44,046	37,571	154,943	53,807	130,954	9,538	194,299	682,352	6,234	688,586				
Sudan	27,541	9,027	8,478	3,653	400	49,098	25,116	10,131	21,841	57,088	0	5,904	9,988	15,893	122,079	0	122,079				
Syria	6,912	1,814	1,704	131	110	10,671	2,335	1,373	304	4,012	0	1,566	753	2,119	16,803	840	17,642				
Iraq	6,280	72,641	4,457	13,115	7,007	103,500	17,096	19,848	1,051	37,996	12,349	31,329	5,826	49,504	191,000	-16,395	174,605				
Oman	1,631	20,934	7,227	5,500	1,407	36,699	6,454	4,223	2,575	13,253	3,583	9,177	8,626	21,387	71,338	-554	70,784				
Palestine	413	57	1,543	939	280	3,233	2,959	840	200	3,999	950	2,092	1,799	4,841	12,073	2,425	14,498				
Qatar	310	53,841	14,501	25,024	1,693	95,370	14,548	9,723	6,201	30,472	17,798	12,190	10,901	40,889	166,731	198	166,929				
Comoros	320	12	93	20	6	451	213	86	24	323	162	96	0	258	1,031	51	1,082				
Kuwait	610	50,649	8,364	3,027	3,431	66,081	6,800	8,421	4,099	19,320	11,799	25,969	3,471	41,239	126,638	-7,103	119,535				
Lebanon	1,562	197	4,573	1,873	1,162	9,367	8,628	3,153	4,422	16,203	11,747	5,221	7,328	24,297	49,866	3,528	53,394				
Libya	569	16,930	764	808	286	19,357	1,690	1,061	199	2,951	172	14,980	2,016	17,168	39,476	-7,562	31,914				
Egypt	26,957	22,114	38,595	13,197	5,311	106,175	36,377	20,169	10,851	67,397	17,272	20,412	19,365	57,049	230,621	4,092	234,713				
Morocco	13,560	2,526	17,220	6,159	2,788	42,253	11,419	6,405	5,001	22,825	10,119	10,805	11,084	32,008	97,086	12,632	109,718				
Mauritania	1,176	576	396	0	10	2,159	420	261	0	680	420	518	673	1,610	4,449	472	4,922				
Yemen	1,943	255	1,141	511	108	3,958	2,031	1,340	406	3,777	1,009	1,811	131	2,951	10,686	205	10,891				

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1).

**Annex Table (2/5): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)
(2018)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
Total Arab Countries	1,269,557	507,556	1,777,112	673,694	1,278,094	1,046,247	231,847	2,682,654	41,237	2,719,853
Jordan	35,792	8,237	44,029	7,018	14,574	23,343	-8,768	42,279	-371	41,908
U.A.E.	159,620	54,411	214,030	92,946	388,754	281,552	107,202	414,179	3,131	417,310
Bahrain	15,508	6,104	21,612	12,263	28,706	24,835	3,871	37,746	-2,026	35,721
Tunisia	28,756	8,072	36,827	8,005	15,732	20,716	-4,984	39,848	-1,163	38,685
Algeria	76,866	34,470	111,335	85,854	42,267	61,113	-18,846	178,344	-1,739	176,604
Djibouti	1,189	616	1,804	632	709	1,137	-427	2,009	134	2,143
Saudi Arabia	298,198	193,627	491,825	190,577	313,842	209,721	104,121	786,522	13,333	795,817
Sudan	30,629	2,762	33,391	5,624	2,157	5,516	-3,359	35,655	-161	35,494
Syria	26,446	2,895	29,341	1,215	1,683	7,828	-6,146	24,410	-905	23,505
Iraq	105,402	44,214	149,616	24,690	97,474	59,548	37,927	212,234	7,405	219,638
Oman	30,400	21,326	51,727	20,806	43,563	36,801	6,762	79,295	-2,809	76,486
Palestine	13,079	3,828	16,907	3,536	2,904	8,731	-5,827	14,616	2,020	16,636
Qatar	42,203	30,397	72,600	83,104	102,693	66,388	36,305	192,009	-467	191,542
Comoros	1,024	126	1,151	244	128	326	-198	1,197	-1	1,196
Kuwait	54,924	32,318	87,242	37,596	79,400	62,560	16,840	141,678	19,868	161,545
Lebanon	51,197	7,433	58,630	10,771	13,219	26,492	-13,272	56,129	-606	55,523
Libya	4,964	11,095	16,058	2,599	34,242	9,834	24,408	43,066	537	43,603
Egypt	213,768	20,894	234,662	41,670	47,314	73,468	-26,154	250,178	7,611	257,789
Morocco	67,762	22,374	90,136	40,183	45,674	58,079	-12,405	117,914	-2,092	115,822
Mauritania	2,984	1,161	4,146	2,686	1,998	3,523	-1,525	5,307	114	5,421
Yemen	8,846	1,196	10,042	1,674	1,061	4,737	-3,676	8,040	-576	7,464

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1).

**Annex Table (2/6): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)
(2017)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
Total Arab Countries	1,272,228	472,888	1,745,116	661,076	1,096,318	1,018,099	78,219	2,484,410	42,181	2,526,629
Jordan	34,667	7,979	42,646	7,003	13,896	22,791	-8,895	40,754	-366	40,388
U.A.E.	139,795	52,596	192,391	92,049	384,044	290,783	93,261	377,701	2,777	380,478
Bahrain	14,884	5,888	20,772	11,672	26,865	23,876	2,988	35,433	-1,990	33,443
Tunisia	28,725	8,312	37,036	7,687	17,437	22,357	-4,920	39,804	-1,149	38,655
Algeria	72,407	32,230	104,637	81,074	37,923	56,120	-18,196	167,515	-2,127	165,387
Djibouti	1,120	601	1,721	508	655	970	-316	1,913	128	2,041
Saudi Arabia	283,638	168,261	451,899	198,739	239,993	202,046	37,947	688,586	11,812	700,398
Sudan	107,043	8,341	115,383	13,970	7,929	15,203	-7,274	122,079	-743	121,336
Syria	19,824	2,293	22,117	1,059	1,512	7,046	-5,534	17,642	-650	16,992
Iraq	96,513	38,855	135,368	24,135	63,615	48,514	15,101	174,605	12,320	186,924
Oman	28,799	20,415	49,215	19,605	36,894	34,930	1,964	70,784	-2,908	67,876
Palestine	12,757	3,810	16,567	3,306	2,693	8,067	-5,374	14,498	2,000	16,498
Qatar	41,069	28,393	69,462	74,455	85,204	62,193	23,012	166,929	-420	166,509
Comoros	955	109	1,064	199	124	305	-181	1,082	-1	1,081
Kuwait	51,955	30,048	82,003	34,752	60,227	57,447	2,780	119,535	18,985	138,559
Lebanon	49,064	6,984	56,048	10,583	12,735	25,972	-13,237	53,394	-579	52,815
Libya	4,779	11,029	15,809	3,406	21,401	8,703	12,699	31,914	250	32,164
Egypt	206,838	23,688	230,526	35,850	37,128	68,791	-31,663	234,713	8,117	242,830
Morocco	61,223	20,260	81,483	35,994	42,156	49,915	-7,759	109,718	-2,479	107,239
Mauritania	2,763	1,091	3,855	2,533	1,951	3,417	-1,466	4,922	110	5,031
Yemen	13,409	1,704	15,113	2,496	1,936	8,655	-6,719	10,891	-907	9,984

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1).

Annex Table (2/7): Poverty and Income Inequality Ratios in Arab Countries

Country	Year	Poverty Ratio (National Poverty Line)	Poverty Ratio (International Poverty Line - \$1.9 / day)*	Gini Coefficient (%)	Notes
Jordan	1980			44.20	
	1986/1987	3.00	0.00	36.06	
	1992	14.40	2.60	43.36	
	1997	21.10	1.40	36.42	
	2002/2003	14.20	0.90	37.00	
	2006	13.00	0.30	33.90	
	2008	13.30	0.10	32.60	
	2010	14.40	0.10	33.70	
2013			35.40		
UAE	2007			38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11.00			
Tunisia **	1985	7.70	13.93	43.43	National Poverty Line: 1277 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for urban areas and 820 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for rural areas (year 2015)
	1990	6.70	9.82	40.24	
	1995	6.20	10.86	41.66	
	2000	25.40	5.32	40.81	
	2005	23.30	3.09	37.73	
	2010	20.50	2.00	35.81	
	2015	15.20		36.10	
	2015			36.10	
Algeria	1988	8.10		40.19	
	1995	14.10	5.90	35.33	
	2000	12.10		36.90	
	2005	5.70			
	2011/2012	5.50	0.50	27.60	
Comoros	1995	54.70			
	2000	60.00			
	2004	44.80	13.47	55.93	
	2013		18.10	45.30	
	2014	42.00		45.00	
Djibouti	1996	9.60		36.77	National Poverty Line: 147936 Djiboutian Francs (year 2013)
	2000	42.00			
	2002		20.63	39.96	
	2006			40.00	
	2012		18.32	45.13	
	2013	40.80	22.50	44.10	
	2017	21.10			
Sudan	1992	77.50			National Poverty Line: 114 Sudanese Pounds (year 2010)
	1996	90.50			
	2002	50.00			
	2009	46.50	14.92	35.39	
	2013			35.30	
Syria	1997	14.26		33.70	
	2003/2004	30.10	1.70	35.78	
	2007	35.20		33.80	
	2013			35.80	
Somalia	2002	43.20			
Iraq	1993			37.00	
	1998			51.00	
	2004			41.50	
	2006/2007	22.40	2.10	28.60	
	2012	18.90	2.50	29.54	
	2013			30.90	
Oman	2000			39.90	
Palestine	2003	35.50			National Poverty Line: \$706 (year 2017)
	2004	25.60	1.10	33.97	
	2005	29.50	0.90	34.72	
	2006	30.80	0.30	33.96	
	2007	31.20	1.50	35.61	
	2009	26.20	0.30	34.46	
	2010	25.70	0.30	36.10	
	2011	25.80	0.20	34.40	
	2013			35.50	
	2016		1.00		
	2017	29.20		37.40	
Qatar	2007			41.10	
	2013			41.10	
Kuwait	1987			34.70	
	1999			36.00	
Lebanon	1975	22.00			
	1993	28.00			
	1996	32.10			
	2004/2005	28.60		36.00	
	2011/2012	27.40	0.00	31.80	
	2013				
Egypt	1981/1982	17.20			National Poverty Line: 3920.8 Egyptian Pounds (year 2012/2013)
	1990/1991	24.32	7.30	32.00	
	1995/1996	19.41	4.60	30.13	
	1999/2000	16.70	2.00	32.76	
	2004/2005	19.60	4.40	31.90	
	2008/2009	21.60	3.90	31.10	
	2010/2011	25.20	3.00	31.50	
	2012/2013	26.30	2.30	29.80	
	2013/2014	25.20			
	2015/2016	27.80	1.30	31.80	
Morocco	1980			54.00	National Poverty Line: 4395 Moroccan Dirhams for urban areas and 4266 Moroccan Dirhams for rural areas (year 2014)
	1984/1985	21.10	11.07	39.19	
	1990/1991	13.10	2.87	39.20	
	1998/1999	16.30	7.52	39.46	
	2000/2001	15.30	6.27	40.63	
	2004	14.20		40.70	
	2006		3.12	40.72	
	2007	8.90	3.12	40.88	
	2011	6.20		40.80	
	2013	4.80	1.00	39.50	
	2014			38.80	
Mauritania	1987		40.05	43.94	National Poverty Line: 169.45 Mauritanian Ouguiya (year 2014)
	1990	56.60			
	1993		41.16	50.05	
	1995/1996	50.50	20.62	37.75	
	2000	51.00	19.64	39.04	
	2004	46.70	14.39	40.17	
	2008	42.00	10.79	35.69	
	2013			40.50	
	2014	31.00	6.00	34.00	
Yemen	1992	19.10		39.45	
	1998	40.10	7.00	35.00	
	2005/2006	34.80	9.80	34.70	
	2012	38.00			
	2014	48.60	18.80	36.70	

* Poverty line of \$1.9 / day based on the PPP exchange rate of the dollar in 2011.

** The poverty indicators calculation was changed for the year 2000 and beyond.

Sources: The World Bank PovcalNet Database, UNDP, the Joint Arab Economic Report 2018 and other official national and international sources.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries
(2000, 2008, 2010, 2014-2018)**

	(Thousands)									
	2000	2008	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	Growth Rate (%) 2017-2018	Average Annual Growth Rate (%) 2008-2018
Total Arab Countries	281,437	342,419	357,567	380,345	388,735	396,943	406,485	414,799	2.05	1.94
Jordan	4,857	6,293	6,698	8,804	9,559	9,798	10,053	10,309	2.55	5.06
U.A.E.	3,155	8,074	8,271	9,071	9,104	9,121	9,304	9,491	2.01	1.63
Bahrain	638	1,103	1,229	1,315	1,370	1,424	1,501	1,549	3.20	3.45
Tunisia	9,552	10,329	10,566	11,012	11,163	11,304	11,435	11,568	1.16	1.14
Algeria	30,416	34,591	35,978	39,114	39,963	40,836	41,721	42,582	2.06	2.10
Djibouti	680	810	842	939	966	993	1,020	1,048	2.72	2.61
Saudi Arabia	20,476	25,787	27,563	30,770	31,521	32,248	32,552	33,414	2.65	2.62
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	31,081	39,154	42,200	37,289	38,449	39,645	40,878	42,149	3.11	0.74
Syria	16,411	20,325	21,019	19,203	18,735	18,430	18,270	18,190	-0.44	-1.10
Somalia	9,596	10,386	10,594	11,021	11,130	11,240	11,351	11,463	0.99	0.99
Iraq	24,086	31,895	32,490	36,005	36,934	37,984	38,858	39,752	2.30	2.23
Oman	2,402	2,867	2,773	3,993	4,159	4,414	4,560	4,602	0.92	4.85
Palestine	3,053	3,826	4,048	4,550	4,682	4,817	4,954	5,096	2.86	2.91
Qatar	614	1,448	1,715	2,216	2,438	2,618	2,725	2,581	-5.28	5.95
Comoros	552	661	692	760	779	798	817	836	2.38	2.38
Kuwait	2,228	3,421	3,566	4,039	4,184	4,330	4,437	4,564	2.86	2.92
Lebanon	3,738	3,763	3,772	3,788	3,793	3,798	3,803	3,808	0.13	0.12
Libya	5,356	6,053	6,169	6,204	6,235	6,293	6,375	6,458	1.30	0.65
Egypt	63,974	75,194	78,685	86,814	88,958	91,023	94,798	96,997	2.32	2.58
Morocco	28,466	31,391	32,182	33,782	34,125	34,487	34,852	35,220	1.06	1.16
Mauritania	2,645	3,204	3,362	3,700	3,790	3,882	3,976	4,072	2.42	2.43
Yemen	17,461	21,844	23,154	25,956	26,698	27,460	28,244	29,050	2.86	2.89

* Preliminary estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Data for Sudan from 2012 represents North Sudan after the secession of South Sudan on 9/7/2011.

Source : Various National and International Sources.

Annex Table (2/9) : Land Area, Population Density, Urban and Rural Population of Arab Countries (2010, 2017)

(Percent)

	Land Area (km ²)		Population Density (People/km ² of Land Area)		Urban and Rural Population as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				Population in Age Groups as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				
	2017		2010		2010		2017		2010		2017		
	2017	2010	2017	2010	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +
Jordan	89,318	75	113	82.5	17.5	90.3	9.7	37.0	59.3	3.7	34.3	62.0	3.7
U.A.E.	77,700	106	120	84.1	15.9	86.2	13.8	13.4	85.9	0.7	13.9	85.0	1.1
Bahrain	780	1575	1924	88.5	11.5	89.2	10.8	20.3	77.6	2.1	19.7	77.9	2.4
Tunisia	163,610	65	70	65.9	34.1	68.6	31.4	23.3	69.2	7.5	24.0	68.0	8.0
Algeria	2,381,741	15	18	67.5	32.5	72.1	27.9	27.2	67.3	5.5	29.7	64.2	6.1
Djibouti	23,200	36	44	77.0	23.0	77.6	22.4	34.8	61.5	3.7	31.1	64.7	4.2
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	14	16	82.6	17.4	83.6	16.4	32.8	63.9	3.3	31.6	65.2	3.2
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	1,882,000	22	22	33.1	66.9	34.4	65.6	43.0	53.7	3.3	40.8	55.6	3.6
Syria	185,180	114	99	55.7	44.3	53.5	46.5	36.4	60.2	3.4	36.6	59.1	4.3
Somalia	637,657	17	18	37.3	62.7	44.4	55.6	47.7	49.7	2.6	46.4	50.8	2.8
Iraq	435,052	75	89	55.7	44.3	70.3	29.7	41.7	55.0	3.3	40.4	56.4	3.2
Oman	309,500	9	15	75.2	24.8	83.6	16.4	25.7	71.6	2.7	21.8	75.8	2.4
Palestine	...	...	...	74.1	25.9	75.9	24.1	42.4	54.9	2.7	39.6	57.4	3.0
Qatar	11,627	148	234	99	1	99.1	0.9	13.7	85.9	0.4	13.9	84.8	1.3
Comoros	1,861	372	439	27.9	72.1	28.8	71.2	41.0	56.0	3.0	36.9	57.3	5.8
Kuwait	17,818	200	249	98.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	23.2	74.8	2.0	21.1	76.6	2.3
Lebanon	10,452	361	364	87.2	12.8	88.4	11.6	23.7	67.9	8.4	23.1	68.4	8.5
Libya	1,665,000	4	4	77.6	22.4	79.8	20.2	28.4	67.4	4.2	28.2	67.4	4.4
Egypt	1,009,450	78	94	43.0	57.0	42.4	57.6	32.1	63.1	4.8	34.2	61.9	3.9
Morocco	710,850	45	49	57.7	42.3	61.9	38.1	28.5	65.4	6.1	27.4	65.8	6.8
Mauritania	1,030,700	3	4	56.7	43.3	52.8	47.2	41.2	55.7	3.1	39.9	56.9	3.2
Yemen	555,000	42	51	31.7	68.3	36.0	64.0	42.5	54.8	2.7	39.9	57.2	2.9

⁽¹⁾ Land Area data for Sudan from 2012 represents North Sudan after the secession of South Sudan on 9/7/2011.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Various reports and The World Bank Database, January 2019.

Annex Table (2/10) : Vital Statistics in the Arab Countries (Birth, Life Expectancy, Fertility, Mortality, (2010, 2017)

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 People)		Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		Total Fertility Rate (Birth per Woman)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 People)		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Live Births)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)		Children Under Five Years Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	
	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017
Jordan	30.1	23.3	73.0	74.5	2.9	3.3	7.0	6.0	41	19	18.0	14.6	21.1	17.0
U.A.E.	13.1	10.5	77.7	79.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	12	2	7.3	6.2	8.6	7.6
Bahrain	19.5	15.3	76.0	77.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.1	20	15	7.3	6.3	8.6	7.3
Tunisia	17.8	20.4	74.6	75.9	2.1	2.4	5.8	6.0	56	62	14.9	11.2	17.4	13.0
Algeria	24.7	25.4	76.3	77.6	2.1	2.7	4.4	4.6	97	140	23.5	20.6	27.3	24.8
Djibouti	28.9	23.0	56.1	62.6	3.6	2.8	10.2	8.0	200	229	62.5	51.5	76.5	61.7
Saudi Arabia	23.3	14.3	73.7	74.7	3.0	2.0	3.9	2.9	14	12	16.9	6.3	19.5	8.9
Sudan	32.7	33.0	58.8	64.7	4.2	4.4	9.0	7.0	730	311	51.3	43.7	76.7	63.2
Syria	22.8	21.0	74.6	71.0	2.8	2.8	3.5	6.0	70	68	14.0	11.0	16.3	17.0
Somalia	43.5	43.1	50.4	56.7	6.3	6.1	15.0	11.1	1,000	732	97.2	79.7	159.2	127.2
Iraq	35.4	30.2	68.5	70.0	4.5	4.3	5.8	5.3	63	31	30.2	25.3	36.9	30.4
Oman	31.0	19.8	76.1	77.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	1.9	18	20	10.0	9.7	11.7	10.7
Palestine	32.8	32.0	72.2	73.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.0	...	45	19.5	16.6	23.0	19.0
Qatar	11.4	10.2	78.2	78.3	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	7	13	7.7	6.5	9.0	7.6
Comoros	37.5	32.4	66.2	63.9	4.7	4.2	8.8	7.3	280	335	64.5	52.2	88.2	69.0
Kuwait	18.2	14.4	77.9	74.8	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.6	14	3	9.2	6.9	10.8	8.1
Lebanon	15.4	15.0	72.4	79.8	1.8	1.7	6.9	5.0	25	15	8.8	6.7	10.3	7.8
Libya	23.1	20.0	74.5	72.1	2.4	2.2	4.0	5.0	58	9	14.2	10.6	16.6	12.4
Egypt	23.2	26.8	70.5	71.1	2.8	3.2	5.1	5.7	50	44	24.3	15.1	29.1	19.5
Morocco	18.8	17.4	74.8	76.1	2.2	2.4	5.6	5.2	112	73	28.8	20.0	33.5	26.1
Mauritania	33.8	34.0	57.3	63.4	4.4	4.6	9.7	8.0	510	602	62.1	53.3	97.4	79.0
Yemen	37.9	32.0	62.0	65.2	5.5	3.8	8.9	6.0	200	385	43.8	43.2	56.3	55.3

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports; The World Bank Database 2019 ; UNDP, "Human Development Report", various reports; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2019; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 2017.

**Annex Table (2/11) : Health Indicators in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016, 2017)**

	Total Expenditure on Health (%)		Public Expenditure on Health (%)		Health Expenditure by Type (%)		Percentage of Population with Access to Health Care (%)			Number of Physicians (Per 100,000 People)		Number of Nurses (Per 100,000 People)		Number of People (Per Hospital Bed)	
	2016		2016		2016		2016			2010		2010		2010	
	(of GDP)	(of Total Expenditure on Health)	Public	Private	Urban	Rural	Total	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017		
Jordan	7.5	13.5	69.7	30.3	98	98	98	64	64	96	105	521	714		
U.A.E.	3.1	10.1	94.2	5.8	98	95	98	147	248	226	578	935	699		
Bahrain	5.0	10.6	63.3	36.7	99	99	99	210	276	410	521	588	507		
Tunisia	9.1	7.0	63.0	37.0	97	77	90	121	130	325	388	478	543		
Algeria	7.2	8.1	78.8	21.2	98	88	95	156	189	253	216	582	621		
Djibouti	10.6	14.1	63.9	36.1	73	22	61	21	21	51	51	704	704		
Saudi Arabia	4.7	5.4	74.5	25.5	100	100	100	244	260	474	540	467	450		
Sudan	8.4	11.4	21.4	78.6	44	13	24	35	42 ⁽²⁾	44	95	1,190	1,235		
Syria	3.3	5.3	46.3	53.7	96	95	96	157	133	191	198	645	658		
Somalia	3.0 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	45.0 ⁽¹⁾	55.0 ⁽¹⁾	52	6	23	3	3	8	8	1,429 ⁽¹⁾	1,149		
Iraq	5.5	6.0	60.3	39.7	86	82	85	78	84	149	178	769	725		
Oman	3.1	6.0	89.8	10.2	97	95	97	190	214	432	465	556	671		
Palestine	10.9 ⁽²⁾	11.0	43.3	56.7	100	100	100	208	167	182	291	769	780		
Qatar	2.2	5.8	85.7	14.3	100	100	100	403	213	617	618	819	925		
Comoros	6.7	13.1	32.9	67.1	50	30	40	19 ⁽²⁾	20 ⁽²⁾	70 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾		
Kuwait	3.0	5.8	85.9	14.1	100	100	100	167	243	443	587	541	479		
Lebanon	5.9	10.7	47.6	52.4	100	...	100	320	307	272	330	290	351		
Libya	5.0	4.3	73.5	26.5	97	96	97	200	200	710	660	270	270		
Egypt	5.5	5.2	38.2	61.8	98	94	96	113	82	201	144	1,923	2,111		
Morocco	5.9	5.7	33.9	66.1	85	63	75	61	69	90	85	912	1,007		
Mauritania	3.8	7.3	49.6	50.4	51	9	27	9 ⁽¹⁾	10 ⁽¹⁾	67 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽²⁾	1,892 ⁽¹⁾	2,500 ⁽¹⁾		
Yemen	5.6	3.9	22.6	77.4	93	34	53	27	30	53	73	1,428	1,408		

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2002-2010. ⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2013.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports; The World Bank Database, 2019; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2019; Statistical Report of Health Indicators for the Eastern Mediterranean Countries (EMRO), April 2018.

**Annex Table (2/12) : Population with Access to Improved Water Sources and Sanitation Facilities *
(2010, 2016)**

	(Percent)											
	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2016			2010			2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	98	92	97	97.8	92.3	96.9	98	98	98	98.6	98.9	98.6
U.A.E.	100	100	100	99.6 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	98	95	99	98.0	95.2	97.6
Bahrain	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	...	100	99.2	99.2	99.2
Tunisia	99	94	97	100.0	93.2	97.7	96	64	84	97.4	79.8	91.6
Algeria	85	79	83	84.3	81.8	83.6	98	88	95	89.8	82.2	87.6
Djibouti	99	54	88	97.4	64.7	90.0	63	10	50	59.8	5.1	47.4
Saudi Arabia	...	...	96	99.0	99.0	99.0	99	99	99	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudan	67	52	58	...	...	55.0	44	14	26	...	...	24.0
Syria	93	86	90	92.3	87.2	90.1	96	93	95	96.2	95.1	95.7
Somalia	66	7	29	...	...	31.0 ⁽¹⁾	52	6	23	...	...	23.0
Iraq	91	56	79	93.8	70.1	86.6	76	67	73	86.4	83.8	85.6
Oman	93	78	89	95.5	86.1	93.4	100	95	99	97.3	94.7	96.7
Palestine	91	91	91	94.9	94.9	94.9	60.9	10.3	55	99.2	98.8	99.2
Qatar	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	98.0 ⁽²⁾	98.0 ⁽²⁾	98.0 ⁽²⁾
Comoros	91	97	95	...	...	95.1	50	30	36	50.0 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	35.4 ⁽¹⁾
Kuwait	100	...	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	100	100	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	...	95.2	80.7	80.7	80.7
Libya	...	...	98	...	...	98.0 ⁽¹⁾	97	96	97	96.8	95.7	96.6
Egypt	100	99	99	98.9	95.5	97.0	97	93	95	90.0	27.5	54.0
Morocco	98	61	83	98.7	77.5	91.4	83	52	70	97.8	52.1	82.1
Mauritania	52	48	50	58.4	57.1	57.9	51	9	26	57.5	13.8	40.0
Yemen	72	47	55	...	...	55.0	93	34	53	...	...	53.0

* Most of the figures mean the proportion of people who have suitable sanitation facilities (whether public sanitation systems or adequate facilities on site).

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2011. ⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2013.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database 2019; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database 2019, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 2017.

**Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education
(A) Gross Enrollment Ratios *
(2010, 2017)**

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2017			2010			2017			2010			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	96.5 ⁽¹⁾	97.5 ⁽¹⁾	97.0 ⁽¹⁾	97.1 ⁽³⁾	97.6 ⁽³⁾	97.3 ⁽³⁾	79.4	82.5	80.9	63.9	65.9	64.9	34.9	39.7	37.3	29.6	33.9	31.7
U.A.E.	96.9	98.9	97.9	112.8	108.9	110.9	91.0 ⁽¹⁾	93.9 ⁽¹⁾	92.4 ⁽¹⁾	98.6	93.0	95.8	10.71	29.92	17.0	26.7	53.2	36.9
Bahrain	106.1 ⁽¹⁾	104.4 ⁽¹⁾	105.3 ⁽¹⁾	100.8	101.1	101.0	92.2	93.5	92.9	102.3	103.3	102.8	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	46.8 ⁽¹⁾	32.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.3	63.1	45.5
Tunisia	109.0	105.3	107.2	116.2	113.2	114.7	87.5	93.4	90.4	92.9	97.9	88.1	27.8	42.6	35.2	23.2	41.2	32.1
Algeria	118.9	111.4	115.2	116.6	110.6	111.7	95.3	98.7	97.0	97.8 ⁽²⁾	101.5 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	24.4	35.3	29.8	38.5	57.3	47.7
Djibouti	57.6 ⁽¹⁾	51.4 ⁽¹⁾	54.5 ⁽¹⁾	67.5	60.2	63.9	34.8 ⁽¹⁾	25.5 ⁽¹⁾	30.2 ⁽¹⁾	48.1	40.1	44.1	4.1	2.8	3.5	5.9 ⁽²⁾	4.0 ⁽²⁾	5.0 ⁽²⁾
Saudi Arabia	106.3	105.7	106.0	117.3	115.2	116.2	103.3	97.9	100.6	131.3 ⁽³⁾	101.5 ⁽³⁾	116.6 ⁽³⁾	34.0	39.1	36.5	69.4	68.5	68.9
Sudan	75.8	68.1	72.0	78.9	73.9	76.4	45.6	39.6	42.7	44.7	43.9	44.3	14.7	17.3	16.0	16.9 ⁽³⁾	17.1 ⁽³⁾	17.0 ⁽³⁾
Syria	120.8	116.5	118.7	77.3 ⁽²⁾	74.7 ⁽²⁾	76.0 ⁽²⁾	72.3	72.4	72.3	49.3 ⁽²⁾	49.3 ⁽²⁾	49.3 ⁽²⁾	27.8	24.0	25.9	36.0	42.7	39.2
Somalia	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾
Iraq	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽³⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽¹⁾	19.3 ⁽¹⁾	11.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	8.4 ⁽¹⁾	12.0 ⁽¹⁾
Oman	102.5	102.7	102.6	105.7	108.8	107.2	101.8	100.7	101.3	104.1	100.9	102.5	19.7	28.5	23.3	32.8	59.7	44.6
Palestine	91.9	90.1	91.0	95.4	95.1	95.2	82.4	89.0	85.7	81.2	89.2	85.1	41.1	54.9	47.9	32.4	52.5	42.2
Qatar	104.7	105.9	105.3	104.6	103.8	104.2	99.2	103.3	101.2	77.3	96.3	85.6	4.8	25.6	9.9	6.6	51.0	16.4
Comoros	104.7 ⁽¹⁾	99.8 ⁽¹⁾	103.9 ⁽¹⁾	101.6	97.2	99.4	52.1 ⁽¹⁾	39.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.8 ⁽¹⁾	53.9	57.2	55.5	6.6	4.9	5.8	9.9 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	9.0 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	103.0	101.5	102.3	97.5	97.1	97.3	96.8	99.0	97.8	94.0 ⁽³⁾	101.4 ⁽³⁾	97.5 ⁽³⁾	11.0 ⁽¹⁾	25.6 ⁽¹⁾	17.6 ⁽¹⁾	23.0 ⁽²⁾	42.7 ⁽²⁾	32.6 ⁽²⁾
Lebanon	109.5	100.0	104.7	97.3	89.5	93.4	74.5	76.1	75.3	63.6	63.0	63.3	47.4	49.3	48.4	...	...	38.1
Libya	113.0 ⁽¹⁾	107.6 ⁽¹⁾	110.4 ⁽¹⁾	117.0 ⁽²⁾	112.0 ⁽²⁾	114.0 ⁽²⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	56.0 ⁽¹⁾	61.0 ⁽¹⁾	58.0 ⁽¹⁾	50.7 ⁽¹⁾	49.9 ⁽¹⁾	50.3 ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	105.1	102.0	103.6	104.8	105.1	105.0	70.1	68.2	69.2	87.3	85.7	86.5	31.5	28.9	30.2	34.0	34.8	34.4
Morocco	112.8	106.2	109.6	115.1	109.4	112.3	67.5	58.8	63.2	84.0	75.1	79.7	15.2	13.7	14.5	34.2	33.3	33.8
Mauritania	94.2	98.3	96.2	92.8	98.0	95.4	21.8	18.6	20.2	32.9	31.5	32.2	6.1	2.5	4.4	6.4	3.2	4.8
Yemen	99.5	81.2	90.5	98.6	86.1	92.4	53.4	33.2	43.5	58.9	42.8	51.0	14.6	6.4	10.6	13.7 ⁽²⁾	6.0 ⁽²⁾	9.9 ⁽²⁾

* Gross Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010. ⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013. ⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2014-2015.

Source : National sources; UNESCO Database February 2019; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", World Bank Database February 2019.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Education
(B) Net Enrollment Ratios *
(2010, 2017)**

	Primary Education						Secondary Education					
	2010			2017			2010			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	88.8 ⁽²⁾	90.2 ⁽²⁾	89.5 ⁽²⁾	96.4 ⁽⁴⁾	96.9 ⁽⁴⁾	96.6 ⁽⁴⁾	80.0 ⁽²⁾	84.0 ⁽²⁾	81.9 ⁽²⁾	63.2	65.1	64.1
U.A.E.	83.1	84.8	83.9	95.5	93.6	94.6	81.4 ⁽²⁾	84.0 ⁽²⁾	82.6 ⁽²⁾	89.4	85.6	87.5
Bahrain	98.2 ⁽²⁾	97.4 ⁽²⁾	97.9 ⁽²⁾	97.6	97.3	97.4	85.2	87.1	86.1	92.1	93.8	92.9
Tunisia	...	...	98.9	98.0 ⁽²⁾	97.2 ⁽²⁾	98.6 ⁽³⁾	67.1 ⁽²⁾	75.6 ⁽²⁾	71.3 ⁽²⁾	67.1 ⁽²⁾	75.6 ⁽²⁾	71.3 ⁽²⁾
Algeria	...	...	97.2	98.4	96.6	97.5	64.5 ⁽¹⁾	68.0 ⁽¹⁾	66.2 ⁽¹⁾	64.5 ⁽¹⁾	68.0 ⁽¹⁾	66.2 ⁽¹⁾
Djibouti	46.8 ⁽²⁾	42.1 ⁽²⁾	44.5 ⁽²⁾	62.3	55.7	59.1	29.4 ⁽²⁾	21.3 ⁽²⁾	25.4 ⁽²⁾	38.3 ⁽⁴⁾	31.7 ⁽⁴⁾	35.0 ⁽⁴⁾
Saudi Arabia	96.8	96.4	96.6	97.2 ⁽⁴⁾	98.7 ⁽⁴⁾	97.9 ⁽⁴⁾	78.4	83.0	80.7	86.4 ⁽³⁾	83.5 ⁽³⁾	85.0 ⁽³⁾
Sudan	50.6 ⁽¹⁾	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	46.0 ⁽¹⁾	56.7	62.6	59.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	...	...	92.9	64.0 ⁽³⁾	62.4 ⁽³⁾	63.2 ⁽³⁾	66.8	67.1	66.9	45.8 ⁽³⁾	45.3 ⁽³⁾	45.5 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	83.5 ⁽¹⁾	71.2 ⁽¹⁾	77.4 ⁽¹⁾	97.7 ⁽²⁾	86.6 ⁽²⁾	92.3 ⁽²⁾	44.2 ⁽¹⁾	31.2 ⁽¹⁾	37.8 ⁽¹⁾	49.4 ⁽²⁾	39.9 ⁽²⁾	44.8 ⁽²⁾
Oman	94.9	95.5	95.2	94.0	94.2	94.1	88.3	89.3	88.8	91.5	90.9	91.2
Palestine	87.7	85.7	86.7	91.9	91.6	91.7	80.4	86.1	83.2	79.5	87.1	83.2
Qatar	90.3	92.3	91.3	94.8	94.0	94.4	88.0	92.3	90.0	68.5	85.4	75.8
Comoros	90.7 ⁽²⁾	83.8 ⁽¹⁾	87.3 ⁽¹⁾	80.7	78.9	79.8	...	...	...	41.2	44.8	43.0
Kuwait	93.4	91.7	92.6	87.7	86.8	87.3	85.14	89.7	87.4	83.7 ⁽⁴⁾	89.1 ⁽⁴⁾	86.3 ⁽⁴⁾
Lebanon	95.2	88.4	91.8	89.1	83.5	86.3	68.5	69.6	69.0	64.8 ⁽³⁾	65.0 ⁽³⁾	64.9 ⁽³⁾
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	97.2	96.5	97.6	97.0	36.2 ⁽²⁾	36.4 ⁽²⁾	36.3 ⁽²⁾	81.3	81.6	81.4
Morocco	92.8	91.6	92.2	97.0	96.6	96.8	53.4	48.4	50.9	63.6	63.0	63.3
Mauritania	68.6	71.2	69.9	73.9	77.6	75.7	17.8 ⁽²⁾	15.7 ⁽²⁾	16.8 ⁽²⁾	25.5	24.9	25.2
Yemen	88.0	72.6	80.4	88.2	77.7	83.1	47.9	30.1	39.2	54.1	39.8	47.1

* Net Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of the number of children with official school age enrolled in schools to the number of children with official school age in the population.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2000-2005.

⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010.

⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Data for the period 2014-2015.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/13) - A.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education
(C) Guide to Gender Equality in Education *
(2010, 2017)**

	Guide to Gender Equality in Education							
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education			
	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017
Jordan	1.01 ⁽¹⁾	1.01 ⁽³⁾	1.04	1.03	1.14	1.15		
U.A.E.	1.02	0.97	1.03 ⁽¹⁾	0.94	2.79	1.99		
Bahrain	0.98 ⁽¹⁾	1.00	1.01	1.01	2.45 ⁽¹⁾	1.95		
Tunisia	0.97	0.97	1.07	1.05	1.53	1.78		
Algeria	0.94	0.95	1.04	1.04 ⁽²⁾	1.44	1.49		
Djibouti	0.89 ⁽¹⁾	0.89	0.73 ⁽¹⁾	0.83	0.69	0.68 ⁽²⁾		
Saudi Arabia	0.99	0.98	0.95	1.04 ⁽³⁾	1.40	1.00		
Sudan	0.90	0.94	0.87	0.98	1.17	1.01 ⁽³⁾		
Syria	0.96	0.97 ⁽²⁾	1.00	1.00 ⁽²⁾	0.86	1.19		
Somalia	0.55 ⁽¹⁾	0.55 ⁽¹⁾	0.46 ⁽¹⁾	0.46 ⁽¹⁾		
Iraq	0.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	0.59 ⁽¹⁾	0.55 ⁽¹⁾		
Oman	1.00	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.44	1.82		
Palestine	0.98	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.62		
Qatar	1.01	0.99	1.04	1.25	5.32	7.37		
Comoros	0.95 ⁽¹⁾	0.96	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	1.06	0.74	0.81 ⁽³⁾		
Kuwait	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.08 ⁽³⁾	2.33 ⁽¹⁾	1.86 ⁽²⁾		
Lebanon	0.91	0.92	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.16 ⁽³⁾		
Libya	0.95 ⁽¹⁾	0.96 ⁽²⁾	1.17 ⁽¹⁾	1.17 ⁽¹⁾	1.09 ⁽¹⁾	0.98 ⁽¹⁾		
Egypt	0.97	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.92	1.02		
Morocco	0.94	0.95	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.97		
Mauritania	1.04	1.06	0.85	0.96	0.41	0.50		
Yemen	0.82	0.87	0.62	0.73	0.44	0.44 ⁽²⁾		

(*) Guide to Equality : Gross Enrollment Ratio (Female) / Gross Enrollment Ratio (Male).

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010. ⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013. ⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2014-2015.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/13) - A .

**Annex Table (2/14) : Expected Years of Schooling and Dropout Rates in
Primary Education
(2012, 2017)**

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)		
	2012			2017			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.9	13.4	13.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
U.A.E.	12.9	13.9	13.3	13.4	14.3	13.6	2.0	3.6	2.8
Bahrain	13.7	15.1	14.4	15.6	16.6	15.3	1.0	1.3	1.1
Tunisia	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.8	16.1	...	...	0.4
Algeria	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.4	...	1.6	0.6
Djibouti	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.7	5.8	6.2	37.7	44.3	40.9
Saudi Arabia	15.4	15.9	15.6	17.8	16.0	16.9	3.0	2.0	2.5
Sudan	...	...	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.4	43.3	37.4	40.4
Syria	12.1	12.0	12.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	28.0	30.0	29.0
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	11.4	8.7	10.1	12.0	10.1	11.0	...	...	...
Oman	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.4	14.7	13.9	1.5	1.0	1.2
Palestine	12.5	14.0	13.2	12.1	13.7	12.8	5.9	6.3	6.1
Qatar	13.9	14.0	13.8	11.1	14.1	11.9	0.9	1.7	1.3
Comoros	13.2	12.3	12.8	11.4	11.1	11.2	15.2	16.4	15.8
Kuwait	14.2	15.2	14.6	12.9	14.3	13.6	6.7	6.9	6.8
Lebanon	13.3	13.0	13.2	11.5	11.3	11.3	8.9	14.0	11.5
Libya	15.9	16.4	16.1	13.2	13.6	13.4	...	...	...
Egypt	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	2.0	0.8	1.4
Morocco	11.6	10.6	11.6	14.0	13.0	13.5	2.9	3.3	3.1
Mauritania	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	25.2	21.5	23.4
Yemen	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.3	7.6	9.0	11.5	22.1	16.7

Sources: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, January 2019; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2018; UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2017.

**Annex Table (2/15) : Expenditure on Education
(2008-2011, 2017)**

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	Percent of GNP (%)		Percent of Total Public Expenditure (%)	
	2008-2011	2017	2008-2011	2017
Jordan	3.1	3.3	12.0	1.4
U.A.E.	1.0	1.0	23.4	23.4
Bahrain	3.1	2.7	11.7	7.5
Tunisia	6.2	6.6	20.1	22.9
Algeria	4.4	4.3	20.3	11.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
Sudan	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
Syria	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
Somalia	...	...	2.0	2.0
Iraq	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.7	6.7	6.9	16
Palestine	4.6	5.3	15.5	18.1
Qatar	2.4	3.6	8.2	8.9
Comoros	7.6	4.3	...	15.3 ⁽²⁾
Kuwait	3.8 ⁽¹⁾	3.8	12.9 ⁽¹⁾	12.9 ⁽¹⁾
Lebanon	1.6	2.5	5.7	8.6
Libya	...	3.3	...	...
Egypt	3.7	3.8	11.9	10.4
Morocco	5.4	5.2	25.7	18.3
Mauritania	3.8	2.6	12.9	9.3
Yemen	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2007. ⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2015.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database 2019; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and World Bank Database 2019.

**Annex Table (2/16) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries
(A) : Illiteracy Rate (%)
(2010, 2017)**

	Illiteracy Rate (%)											
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)						Youth (People Ages 15-24)					
	2010			2017			2010			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	3.7	10.3	7.0	1.9	4.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	
U.A.E.	9.7 ⁽¹⁾	11.3 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	6.9	4.2	6.2	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	3.9 ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.9	0.6	
Bahrain	7.2	9.8	8.1	3.1	6.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Tunisia	...	...	18.0 ⁽²⁾	10.4	25.8	18.2	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	4.2 ⁽¹⁾	1.7	2.2	1.9
Algeria	15.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.0 ⁽¹⁾	22.3 ⁽¹⁾	12.8	26.9	19.8	5.8 ⁽¹⁾	9.4 ⁽¹⁾	4.4	4.5	4.4	
Djibouti	20.1 ⁽¹⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	20.1 ⁽¹⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	9.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.1 ⁽¹⁾	9.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.1 ⁽¹⁾	12.1 ⁽¹⁾	
Saudi Arabia	8.1	15.3	11.3	2.9	7.3	4.7	2.3	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	
Sudan	19.9	38.0	28.9	16.7	31.4	24.1	10.4	16.4	8.7	12.2	10.4	
Syria	10.1	23.1	16.6	9.2 ⁽³⁾	20.8 ⁽³⁾	14.9 ⁽³⁾	3.9	6.4	3.4 ⁽³⁾	5.5 ⁽³⁾	4.4 ⁽³⁾	
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	14.0	29.4	21.8	14.3	26.3	20.3	15.5	19.5	17.6	19.4	18.5	
Oman	10.0 ⁽¹⁾	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	11.7	2.6	6.8	3.9	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.5	1.0	1.3	
Palestine	2.1 ⁽²⁾	7.4 ⁽²⁾	4.7 ⁽²⁾	1.4	4.8	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	
Qatar	3.4 ⁽²⁾	4.4 ⁽²⁾	3.6 ⁽²⁾	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.4 ⁽²⁾	1.3 ⁽²⁾	1.7	0.3	1.4	
Comoros	20.3 ⁽¹⁾	31.3 ⁽¹⁾	25.8 ⁽¹⁾	18.2	26.3	22.2	14.2 ⁽¹⁾	15.3 ⁽¹⁾	13.1	11.8	12.4	
Kuwait	5.0 ⁽¹⁾	8.2 ⁽¹⁾	6.1 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	5.2	4.0	1.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.3 ⁽¹⁾	0.9	0.5	0.8	
Lebanon	5.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	7.9 ⁽¹⁾	4.0	8.2	6.1	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.2	0.7	0.9	
Libya	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Egypt	21.6 ⁽²⁾	38.5 ⁽²⁾	29.9 ⁽²⁾	13.5	25.0	19.2	8.4 ⁽²⁾	12.2 ⁽²⁾	5.0	7.2	6.1	
Morocco	31.1 ⁽¹⁾	56.1 ⁽¹⁾	43.9 ⁽¹⁾	17.3	37.5	27.6	...	...	3.4	6.5	4.9
Mauritania	35.1	48.8	42.0	37.4	58.4	47.9	28.7	34.7	30.0	45.0	37.4	
Yemen	18.8	53.2	36.1	14.9	45.0	29.9	4.0	25.9	2.4	17.3	9.8	

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2005-2009.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011.

⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2012.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, February 2019.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/16) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries
(B) : Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy rate *
(2010, 2017)**

	Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate			
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)		Youth (People Ages 15-24)	
	2010	2017	2010	2017
Jordan	2.8	2.5	1.0	0.6
U.A.E.	1.2 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	2.3 ⁽¹⁾	2.2
Bahrain	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.5
Tunisia	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	1.3
Algeria	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.1	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	1.0
Djibouti	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	1.7 ⁽¹⁾
Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.7
Sudan	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
Syria	2.3	2.3 ⁽³⁾	1.6	1.6 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
Oman	1.9	2.6	1.0 ⁽¹⁾	0.7
Palestine	3.5 ⁽²⁾	3.4	0.9	1.4
Qatar	1.3 ⁽²⁾	1.3	0.5 ⁽¹⁾	0.2
Comoros	1.5 ⁽¹⁾	1.4	1.1 ⁽¹⁾	0.9
Kuwait	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	1.6	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	0.6
Lebanon	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	2.1	0.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.6
Libya	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.0
Egypt	1.8 ⁽²⁾	1.9	1.5 ⁽²⁾	1.4
Morocco	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	2.2	2.1 ⁽¹⁾	1.9
Mauritania	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5
Yemen	2.8	3.0	6.9	7.2

(*) Guide to Gender Equality : Illiteracy rate (Female) / Illiteracy rate (Male)

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2005-2009.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011.

⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2012.

Sources: Sources of Annex Table (2/16)-A

Annex Table (2/17) : Employment in the Arab Countries (2010, 2017)

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population (Ages 15+)		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)	Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+)		Employment by Main Economic Sectors (%)					
	2010	2017		2010	2017	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
						2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017
Total Arab Countries	50.4	51.4	2.7	20.5	23.0	24.1	18.4	26.0	26.7	49.9	54.9
Jordan	41.9	39.1	4.2	17.8	17.7	6.3	5.1	26.4	26.8	67.3	68.1
U.A.E.	82.2	79.7	5.1	11.4	12.4	2.8	2.6	29.3	38.9	67.9	58.5
Bahrain	72.2	72.2	4.3	21.0	20.9	0.6	0.6	35.7	35.1	63.7	64.3
Tunisia	46.7	46.9	1.3	26.7	26.4	21.9	19.9	44.9	42.6	33.2	37.5
Algeria	42.4	41.4	1.5	16.9	18.3	30.1	23.2	39.4	47.0	30.5	29.8
Djibouti	59.3	59.0	2.4	40.1	41.9	78.4	55.9	27.4	29.7	-5.8	14.4
Saudi Arabia	51.1	56.1	4.9	14.8	16.2	5.4	3.9	21.4	22.5	73.2	73.6
Sudan	47.5	46.5	2.3	24.5	25.7	79.7	40.8	22.6	19.2	-2.3	40.0
Syria	43.1	41.1	1.4	15.3	14.4	24.8	15.1	34.3	32.7	40.9	52.2
Somalia	46.0	46.1	3.1	19.2	20.5	86.4	86.2	7.4	7.6	6.2	6.2
Iraq	46.8	46.5	3.4	19.3	20.1	5.7	4.5	18.7	19.7	75.6	75.8
Oman	61.9	70.2	8.8	17.0	12.9	23.0	30.0	36.9	38.2	40.1	31.8
Palestine	40.9	45.9	4.7	18.0	21.0	9.9	8.4	25.7	29.3	64.4	62.3
Qatar	86.7	86.9	9.5	12.1	14.1	0.6	0.8	57.2	55.1	42.2	44.1
Comoros	42.1	43.1	3.0	40.9	41.7	71.1	54.6	14.7	15.3	14.2	30.1
Kuwait	70.0	69.0	6.1	27.7	28.2	1.0	1.0	25.7	26.7	73.3	72.3
Lebanon	45.7	47.2	4.8	23.7	24.5	2.0	1.4	19.2	20.3	78.8	78.3
Libya	53.8	52.5	0.6	26.7	24.6	3.1	2.5	31.6	26.7	65.3	70.8
Egypt	49.3	48.0	1.9	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.3	24.0	25.6	52.9	51.1
Morocco	49.9	49.0	1.4	26.4	26.1	26.6	24.6	22.0	19.5	51.4	55.9
Mauritania	49.7	49.4	3.0	30.6	31.3	81.0	36.9	7.6	11.1	11.4	52.0
Yemen	39.5	37.9	2.6	12.7	7.9	41.5	37.4	19.0	14.9	39.5	47.7

Source : Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report, various reports; National Sources; The World Bank " World Development Indicators "; The World Bank Database, 2019; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2019; UNICEF, the World's Children Situation 2017; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2019.

Annex Table (2/18) : Selective Unemployment Indicators in the Arab Countries

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Labor Force (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Male (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Female (Thousands)	Unemployment Rate Male (%)	Unemployment Rate Female (%)	Share of Females in Unemployment (%)	Youth's Share (Ages 15-24) in Unemployment (%)	Share of University Graduates in Unemployment (%)	Share of First-Time Jobseekers in Unemployment (%)	Share of those Unemployed for more than one year in Total Unemployment (%)
Jordan	2018	18.7	2,515	468	343	125	16.9	25.7	26.7	38.7	28.4	52.5	55.7
U.A.E. * (1)	2018	2.6	6,821	176	99	77	1.7	7.5	43.7	25.5	4.6	76.6	...
Bahrain * (2)	2018	1.0	923	9	2	7	0.3	3.5	77.8	55.6	2.2	...	...
Tunisia	2018	15.5	4,153	645	368	277	12.5	22.9	42.9	32.3	42.0	53.8	71.9
Algeria	2018	11.7	12,463	1,462	988	474	9.9	19.4	32.4	36.2	30.0	50.2	58.5
Djibouti	2018	22.4	425	95	51	45	21.1	24.0	46.8	40.4	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia * (3)	2018	6.0	14,132	848	392	456	3.3	19.9	53.8	31.9	60.4	90.2	53.9
Sudan	2018	34.1	30,062	10,256	6,451	3,805	29.7	45.5	37.1	42.2	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2018	48.0	4,834	2,320	2,044	276	49.5	39.2	11.9	56.5	9.4	70.0	...
Somalia	2018	14.0	3,780	528	407	121	13.6	15.4	22.9	47.2	...	...	...
Iraq	2018	10.8	10,002	1,080	734	346	8.6	23.8	32.0	14.5	...	...	...
Oman * (4)	2018	17.0	2,713	461	344	117	14.6	33.6	25.3	49.0	36.9	80.2	...
Palestine (5)	2018	30.8	1,382	426	269	157	25.0	51.2	36.9	36.8	43.7	61.8	25.6
Qatar * (6)	2018	0.1	2,093	2	1	1	0.1	0.4	57.1	42.0	39.8	86.8	23.7
Comoros	2018	3.7	222	8	4	4	3.5	4.1	50.0	25.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait * (7)	2018	1.1	2,823	31	18	13	0.8	1.9	41.9	39.2	12.4	...	44.5
Lebanon	2018	6.2	2,230	138	84	54	5.0	9.9	39.1	39.1	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2018	17.3	2,445	423	276	147	14.9	24.6	34.7	35.2	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2018	9.9	29,036	2,875	1,527	1,348	6.7	21.2	46.9	44.3	48.6	69.1	63.6
Morocco	2018	9.8	11,979	1,168	758	410	8.4	14.0	35.1	40.0	18.9	54.9	67.6
Mauritania	2018	11.8	858	101	57	45	10.9	13.3	44.0	34.6	...	...	...
Yemen	2018	70.0	6,728	4,710	4,564	146	73.5	28.0	3.1	45.0	12.2	...	...

* Nationals and expatriates.

(1) The unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 6.9% and the number of unemployed was around 35,000.

(2) In 2016, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 4.3% and the national labor force was estimated at 197,300 with 8,400 being unemployed.

(3) In 2018, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 12.8% from the labor force. The unemployment rate among females was estimated at 30.9% and among the youth (Age Group of 15-24) at 31.3%.

(4) In 2016, the employed labor among nationals was estimated at 223,100 and among expatriates at 1,848,000. The share of university graduates in unemployment was estimated at 40.2%.

(5) Share of university graduates in unemployed = number of holders of Intermediate diploma and higher / total number of unemployed.

(6) In 2018, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 0.2% from the labor force with around 228 being unemployed.

(7) In 2018, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 6.1%, with a rate of 6.3% for males, 5.9% for females and around 26.6% for youth (Age Group of 15-24).

Sources: Authors's estimations based on Official National sources as well as Regional & International sources with mainly the International Labor Organization (ILO) Database.

Annex Table (2/19) : Summary of Development Indicators in the Arab Countries

Indicator	Year	Value	Index
Population, urban (% of total)	2017	58.6	%
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	2017	33.1	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2017	62.4	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2017	4.5	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total	2017	24.8	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male	2017	17.4	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female	2017	32.8	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total	2017	13.2	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male	2017	10.8	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female	2017	15.8	%
Gender literacy gap, adult total	2012 - 2005	0.8	
Gender literacy gap, youth total	2012 - 2005	0.9	
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2017	87.4	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2017	88.2	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2017	86.6	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2017	0.99	
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Total	2017	11.9	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Male	2017	12.3	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Female	2017	11.7	years
Dropout rate in primary education, Total	2017	11.5	%
Dropout rate in primary education, Male	2017	10.8	%
Dropout rate in primary education, Female	2017	12.3	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP	2017	4.0	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2017	11.7	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2017	74.0	years
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2017	3.2	child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2017	27.0	child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2017	36	child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2016	4.8	%
Public expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2016	63.2	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2016	93.0	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2016	96.0	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2016	86.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2016	88.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2016	93.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of rural population with access)	2016	80.0	%

Sources : The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Database, February 2019; UNDP; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", The World Bank Database, January 2019; "Human Development Report", various reports; UNESCO Database, February 2019.

**Annex Table (3/1): Agricultural Value Added and its Contribution to GDP in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)						Average Annual Change (%)			Percentage Change (%)			Agricultural per Capita Income (U.S. Dollars)						Average Annual Change (%)			Percentage Change (%)			Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)					
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	2010-2018	2010-2018	2017-2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	2010-2018	2010-2018	2017-2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Total Arab Countries	130,432	149,494	141,747	136,986	119,916	119,916	-1.0	-12.5	377	396	368	366	302	302	-0.4	-17.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	4.5		
Jordan	1111	1,941	2,059	2,259	2,379	2,379	10.0	5.3	166	203	210	225	231	231	4.2	2.7	4.2	5.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6		
UAE	2,212	2,654	2,771	2,971	3,060	3,060	4.1	3.0	267	291	304	319	322	322	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7		
Bahrain	77	98	107	103	109	109	4.5	5.6	62	72	75	69	70	70	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Tunisia	3,317	4,438	3,927	3,858	4,034	4,034	2.5	4.6	314	398	347	337	349	349	1.3	3.4	7.5	10.3	7.5	10.3	9.4	9.7	10.1	7.5	10.3	9.4	9.7	10.1		
Algeria	13,644	19,255	19,546	20,557	22,178	22,178	6.3	7.9	379	482	479	493	521	521	4.0	5.7	8.5	11.6	8.5	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.4	8.5	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.4		
Djibouti	38	29	34	43	45	45	2.1	4.1	45	30	35	42	43	43	-0.6	1.4	3.4	1.8	3.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2		
Saudi Arabia	13,946	17,138	17,321	17,411	17,496	17,496	2.9	0.5	506	544	537	528	524	524	0.5	-0.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2		
Sudan	27,070	28,640	23,655	27,541	6,609	6,609	-16.2	-76.0	641	745	597	674	157	157	-16.1	-76.0	33.9	32.0	33.9	32.0	24.3	22.6	18.5	33.9	32.0	24.3	22.6	18.5		
Syria	11,778	6,704	4,554	6,912	8,861	8,861	-3.5	28.2	560	358	247	378	487	487	-1.7	28.8	19.6	33.8	19.6	33.8	33.4	39.2	36.3	19.6	33.8	33.4	39.2	36.3		
Iraq	7,151	6,991	6,627	6,280	4,143	4,143	-6.6	-34.0	220	189	174	162	104	104	-8.9	-35.5	6.1	4.5	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.6	2.0	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.6	2.0		
Oman	811	1,362	1,492	1,631	1,743	1,743	10.0	6.9	292	327	338	358	379	379	3.3	5.9	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2		
Palestine	498	450	424	413	439	439	-1.6	6.2	123	96	88	83	86	86	-4.4	3.3	5.6	3.6	5.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.0	5.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.0		
Qatar	148	261	279	310	336	336	10.8	8.2	86	107	107	114	130	130	5.3	14.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Comoros	275	297	304	320	348	348	3.0	9.0	397	381	380	391	417	417	0.6	6.4	30.4	30.0	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.1	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.1		
Kuwait	521	616	561	610	683	683	3.5	12.0	178	153	131	131	136	136	-3.3	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lebanon	1,477	1,707	1,489	1,562	1,636	1,636	1.3	4.8	392	450	392	411	430	430	1.2	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9		
Libya	571	378	324	569	637	637	1.4	12.0	92	61	51	89	99	99	0.8	10.6	0.8	2.1	0.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.5		
Egypt	29,135	38,066	39,583	26,957	28,082	28,082	-0.5	4.2	370	428	435	284	290	290	-3.0	1.8	13.3	11.4	13.3	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.2	13.3	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.2		
Morocco	12,058	12,783	12,391	13,560	14,460	14,460	2.3	6.6	375	375	359	389	411	411	8.3	5.5	12.9	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.3		
Mauritania	880	1,190	1,126	1,176	1,209	1,209	4.0	2.8	262	314	290	296	297	297	1.6	0.4	20.3	24.7	20.3	24.7	24.1	23.9	22.8	20.3	24.7	24.1	23.9	22.8		
Yemen	3,715	4,497	3,175	1,943	1,429	1,429	-11.3	-26.4	160	168	116	69	49	49	-13.7	-28.5	12.0	17.9	12.0	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.8	12.0	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.8		

Sources: Annexes (2/3) & (2/4) and previous editions of the Joint Arab Economic Report.

**Annex Table (3/2): Agricultural Land and its Uses in Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2017)**

	(1000 Hectares)						
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)
Total Cultivated Land Area	68,486	69,923	74,172	72,027	72,360	0.8	0.5
1- Permanent Crops Area	8,996	9,518	9,630	9,653	9,635	1.0	-0.2
A- Rainfed Agriculture	5,937	5,743	5,781	5,811	5,804	-0.3	-0.1
B- Irrigated Agriculture	3,059	3,775	3,849	3,842	3,831	3.3	-0.3
2- Seasonal Crops Area	59,490	60,405	64,542	62,374	62,725	0.8	0.6
A- Rainfed Agriculture	35,474	33,588	39,061	31,273	25,104	-4.8	-19.7
B- Irrigated Agriculture	10,444	10,152	10,180	9,991	9,742	-1.0	-2.5
C- Uncultivated Area	13,572	16,664	15,301	21,110	27,879	10.8	32.1
Forest Area *	94,887	42,153	42,449	41,409	42,051	-11.0	1.6
Pasture Area	494,259	371,524	371,501	371,392	370,933	-4.0	-0.1

* The decrease in the Forest Area in 2014 compared to 2010 is due to the secession of South Sudan from Sudan in mid-2011.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Annex Table (3/3): Rural Population and Agricultural Population in Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2017)**

	Rural Population (Thousands)						Agricultural Population (Thousands)							
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)
Total Arab Countries	159,747	159,527	161,321	163,629	165,633	0.5	1.2	82,015	83,446	84,238	85,458	79,346	-0.5	-7.2
Jordan	1,131	1,242	1,255	1,259	1,254	1.5	-0.4	390	389	393	394	393	0.1	-0.4
UAE	1,346	1,392	1,385	1,381	1,389	0.5	0.6	234	227	226	225	227	-0.4	0.6
Bahrain	143	152	152	154	156	1.3	1.3	8	8	8	8	8	0.6	1.3
Tunisia	3,622	3,708	3,720	3,741	3,753	0.5	0.3	2,154	2,152	2,159	2,171	2,178	0.2	0.3
Algeria	12,036	11,927	11,895	11,856	11,812	-0.3	-0.4	7,404	7,233	7,214	7,190	...	...	...
Djibouti	192	202	203	206	208	1.2	1.0	58	92	96	97	98	7.8	1.0
Saudi Arabia	4,884	5,015	5,035	5,070	5,093	0.6	0.5	1,400	1,288	1,293	1,302	1,308	-1.0	0.5
Sudan	32,024	25,730	26,120	26,740	27,279	-2.3	2.0	22,443	23,516	23,873	24,439	24,932	1.5	2.0
Syria	9,544	9,398	9,420	9,551	9,748	0.3	2.1	4,080	4,005	4,015	4,071	4,154	0.3	2.1
Somalia	6,046	6,583	6,724	6,864	7,005	2.1	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	9,588	10,653	10,910	11,176	11,423	2.5	2.2	1,742	1,759	1,801	1,845	1,886	1.1	2.2
Oman	696	869	899	945	946	4.5	0.1	304	393	323	340	340	1.6	0.1
Palestine	1,038	1,108	1,126	1,143	1,161	1.6	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	24	19	18	16	15	-6.5	-6.3	13	11	10	9	9	-5.3	-6.3
Comoros	492	540	550	564	576	2.3	2.1	479	527	536	550	562	2.3	2.1
Kuwait	52	58	58	60	61	2.3	1.7	28	31	31	32	32	2.0	1.7
Lebanon	556	512	570	613	603	1.2	-1.6	77	66	74	80	78	0.2	-1.6
Libya	1,351	1,353	1,355	1,359	1,364	0.1	0.4	193	175	175	176	176	-1.3	0.4
Egypt	44,488	47,473	48,138	48,839	49,471	1.5	1.3	22,664	22,977	23,299	23,638	23,944	0.8	1.3
Morocco	13,390	13,498	13,506	13,519	13,510	0.1	-0.1	8,260	8,069	8,074	8,081	8,076	-0.3	-0.1
Mauritania	1,564	1,623	1,630	1,652	1,667	0.9	0.9	741	850	854	866	873	2.4	0.9
Yemen	15,540	16,472	16,652	16,921	17,139	1.4	1.3	9,343	9,679	9,785	9,943	10,071	1.1	1.3

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Database 2018; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2018.

Annex Table (3/4): Agricultural Worker's share of the Agricultural Value Added and Agricultural Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries (2010, 2014-2017)

	Agricultural Worker's share of the Value Added ⁽¹⁾ (U.S. Dollars)						Agricultural Economic Efficiency ⁽²⁾ (%)					
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Total Arab Countries	4,806	5,958	6,079	5,866	6,167	5.1	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.33	
Jordan	9,336	14,073	15,669	16,471	18,214	10.6	0.66	0.86	0.95	1.00	1.10	
UAE	13,169	16,306	15,322	15,998	17,175	7.4	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	
Bahrain	19,136	25,033	16,365	18,746	20,622	10.0	0.53	0.56	0.40	0.47	0.50	
Tunisia	4,070	5,277	5,540	5,042	4,822	-4.4	0.34	0.44	0.51	0.48	0.49	
Algeria	4,112	6,468	6,534	7,028	7,387	5.1	0.28	0.35	0.46	0.52	0.53	
Djibouti	142	95	120	150	189	26.2	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	
Saudi Arabia	26,819	37,707	32,978	33,067	33,354	0.9	0.49	0.59	0.60	0.67	0.65	
Sudan	3,800	5,021		5,331	8,839	65.8	0.43	0.63	0.73	0.58	0.77	
Syria	8,365	4,674	9,035	6,343	9,667	52.4	0.79	0.96	2.16	2.19	2.59	
Somalia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iraq	16,786	27,844	16,147	15,416	14,673	-4.8	1.07	1.22	0.93	0.90	0.81	
Oman	2,533	2,305	1,737	1,927	2,118	9.9	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	
Palestine	5,352	6,099	4,019	3,706	3,689	-0.5	0.57	0.58	0.40	0.36	0.34	
Qatar	18,441	26,862	18,642	18,087	19,385	7.2	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.23	
Comoros	2,316	2,633	2,581	2,692	2,815	4.5	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.53	0.54	
Kuwait	32,557	42,270	23,692	22,881	25,419	11.1	0.46	0.57	0.48	0.50	0.50	
Lebanon	50,937	73,161	58,416	52,913	53,502	1.1	1.95	2.91	2.35	2.15	2.14	
Libya	8,517	17,078	6,298	5,483	9,805	78.8	0.27	1.16	0.82	0.87	0.72	
Egypt	4,573	5,544	5,286	5,552	3,779	-31.9	0.58	0.55	0.47	0.50	0.49	
Morocco	4,046	4,446	4,537	4,411	4,831	9.5	0.49	0.47	0.52	0.49	0.50	
Mauritania	1,133	1,375	2,484	2,505	2,673	6.7	0.25	0.28	0.58	0.62	0.65	
Yemen	1,696	1,898	1,790	1,298	813	-37.3	0.29	0.32	0.42	0.45	0.48	

⁽¹⁾ Agricultural production value / number of Agricultural workers.

⁽²⁾ Agricultural production share of GDP / Agricultural Labor Force share of Total Labour Force.

Sources: Annexes (3/1) and (2/17).

**Annex Table (3/5): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

Crops	2010			2015			2016			2017			2018			Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)		
	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/ H)
Cereals																		
(Wheat)	49,246	33,415	1,474	58,352	32,952	1,771	44,878	27,404	1,638	47,774	28,549	1,673	50,401	29,690	1,698	5.5	4.0	1.4
(Rice)	23,848	10,360	2,302	28,362	10,154	2,793	21,857	8,447	2,587	23,026	8,717	2,641	24,154	8,996	2,685	4.9	3.2	1.6
(Barley)	4,707	551	8,548	5,346	634	8,433	5,834	692	8,431	5,716	673	8,499	5,670	658	8,612	-0.8	-2.1	1.3
(Maize)	6,459	6,364	1,015	7,252	5,010	1,447	3,652	4,207	868	3,993	4,021	993	4,309	3,917	1,100	7.9	-2.6	10.8
(Millet & Sorghum)	7,207	1,545	4,665	8,572	1,508	5,683	8,715	1,675	5,203	8,516	1,564	5,444	8,389	1,500	5,591	-1.5	-4.1	2.7
Roots & Tubers	7,025	14,595	481	8,819	15,645	564	4,821	12,383	389	6,523	13,573	481	7,879	14,618	539	20.8	7.7	12.2
Pulses	12,180	520	23,423	17,587	700	25,132	14,796	610	24,260	15,284	626	24,403	15,727	641	24,546	2.9	2.3	0.6
Oil Seeds	1,235	1,228	1,006	1,495	1,590	940	1,299	1,437	904	1,380	1,436	961	1,438	1,434	1,003	4.2	-0.1	4.3
Vegetables	7,473	8,949	835	7,699	7,729	996	6,596	9,505	694	7,716	9,999	772	8,735	10,479	834	13.2	4.8	8.0
Fruits	54,067	2,451	22,059	58,193	3,151	18,467	57,795	2,879	20,075	59,637	2,816	21,176	60,949	2,780	21,927	2.2	-1.3	3.5
Fibres	25,445	2,517	10,109	36,075	4,171	8,650	35,000	4,063	8,615	37,102	4,686	7,918	39,069	5,281	7,398	5.3	12.7	-6.6
Sugar Crops	1,029	434	2,373	656	276	2,372	531	225	2,356	476	202	2,354	449	186	2,410	-5.6	-7.8	2.4
Sugar Cane	35,111	457	76,877	37,231	536	69,487	37,902	543	69,866	36,716	536	68,474	35,820	534	67,140	-2.4	-0.5	-1.9
Sugar Beets	23,285	222	104,969	21,202	233	91,114	22,283	236	94,298	21,082	243	86,938	20,155	248	81,165	-4.4	2.4	-6.6
	11,826	235	50,348	16,029	303	52,883	15,620	306	51,011	15,634	294	53,229	15,665	285	54,929	0.2	-2.9	3.2

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Annex Table (3/6): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

(Thousand Tons)

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
Cows & Buffaloes ⁽¹⁾	69,163	58,661	59,393	60,015	60,704	-1.6	1.2
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	280,659	272,460	275,642	274,193	275,073	-0.3	0.3
Camels ⁽¹⁾	15,774	16,160	16,692	16,293	16,366	0.5	0.5
Total	365,596	347,281	351,727	350,501	352,144	-0.5	0.5
Meat	8,237	8,412	8,953	9,786	10,580	3.2	8.1
Red Meat (Beef, Buffalo & Goat)	4,937	4,496	4,687	5,225	5,593	1.6	7.0
Poultry Meat	3,300	3,915	4,267	4,562	4,987	5.3	9.3
Dairy	26,506	27,178	27,683	28,003	28,456	0.9	1.6
Eggs	1,616	1,613	1,686	1,899	2,074	3.2	9.2

* Preliminary Estimates.

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Annex Table (3/7): Fish Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
Total Arab Countries	4,052.0	4,782.4	4,962.7	5,230.9	5,428.0	3.7	3.8
Jordan	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.5	-5.9
UAE	77.7	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	-0.7	0.0
Bahrain	16.4	17.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	-0.5	1.7
Tunisia	102.4	131.7	130.1	127.9	130.9	3.1	2.3
Algeria	130.1	105.2	102.1	104.5	105.9	-2.5	1.3
Djibouti	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	28.6	7.8
Saudi Arabia	92.0	97.9	100.5	117.0	127.1	4.1	8.6
Sudan	72.0	96.0	102.0	108.0	112.0	5.7	3.7
Syria	12.8		2.8	1.7	1.4	-24.1	-17.6
Somalia	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	42.0	69.5	41.9	47.5	53.0	2.9	11.5
Oman	164.1	257.2	279.7	348.0	359.0	10.3	3.2
Palestine	1.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	9.3	-6.0
Qatar	13.8	15.2	14.5	13.6	14.6	0.7	7.4
Comoros	...	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.9	...	18.8
Kuwait	4.8	14.9	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.2	1.8
Lebanon	10.0	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.6	-5.1	10.0
Libya	...	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	...	0.0
Egypt	1,304.8	1,518.9	1,640.0	1,706.0	1,777.2	3.9	4.2
Morocco	1,137.6	1,371.1	1,465.2	1,497.8	1,562.6	4.0	4.3
Mauritania	644.3	773.0	773.0	858.8	888.3	4.1	3.4
Yemen	194.3	195.6	158.2	145.8	140.5	-4.0	-3.6

* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Fishery Statistics Yearbook 9 and "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Annex Table (3/8): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2017)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Agricultural Exports					Average Annual Change (%)		Agricultural Imports					Average Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Total Arab Countries	19,569	24,938	25,142	28,499	29,251	5.9	2.6	67,239	90,803	85,093	90,576	91,618	4.5	1.2
Jordan	1,070	1,555	1,870	2,129	2,150	10.5	1.0	2,425	4,281	4,200	4,379	4,395	8.9	0.4
UAE	4,076	4,520	4,700	5,149	5,250	3.7	2.0	8,280	10,466	10,110	10,830	11,139	4.3	2.9
Bahrain	293	824	520	583	562	9.8	-3.6	586	571	580	599	590	0.1	-1.5
Tunisia	1,160	1,530	1,535	1,835	1,897	7.3	3.4	2,138	2,654	2,600	2,795	2,790	3.9	-0.2
Algeria	134	403	407	508	538	22.0	5.9	6,223	11,798	11,210	11,910	12,032	9.9	1.0
Djibouti	80	48	45	50	50	-6.5	-0.3	143	143	141	143	142	-0.1	-0.7
Saudi Arabia	2,995	3,548	3,570	3,991	4,112	4.6	3.0	17,148	21,108	19,115	20,434	21,101	3.0	3.3
Sudan	462	964	960	1,090	1,035	12.2	-5.0	603	381	365	380	332	-8.2	-12.6
Syria	2,550	650	510	509	475	-21.3	-6.7	3,107	2,340	2,205	2,191	1,889	-6.9	-13.8
Somalia	164	483	485	487	478	16.5	-1.8	527	476	435	445	439	-2.6	-1.3
Iraq	40	79	70	81	79	10.2	-2.5	1,354	1,332	1,310	1,374	1,424	0.7	3.6
Oman	757	1,248	1,255	1,356	1,402	9.2	3.4	944	904	915	975	989	0.7	1.4
Palestine	68	97	100	101	99	5.5	-2.0	342	238	235	238	234	-5.3	-1.7
Qatar	19	39	40	45	44	12.9	-1.5	1,555	2,331	2,340	2,588	2,620	7.7	1.2
Comoros	12	31	31	33	31	14.5	-6.1	74	95	90	96	94	3.5	-2.1
Kuwait	122	487	490	591	587	25.2	-0.6	1,920	1,998	2,111	2,367	2,501	3.9	5.7
Lebanon	518	736	745	846	876	7.8	3.5	1,727	4,852	4,915	5,237	5,441	17.8	3.9
Libya	7	16	15	16	15	10.9	-6.3	2,231	2,030	1,900	2,003	1,882	-2.4	-6.0
Egypt	2,918	4,925	4,990	5,891	6,221	11.4	5.6	9,271	14,176	13,800	14,794	14,767	6.9	-0.2
Morocco	1,962	2,500	2,570	2,973	3,121	6.9	5.0	4,175	5,214	4,220	4,599	4,720	1.8	2.6
Mauritania	43	23	24	26	25	-7.5	-4.1	94	95	96	98	96	0.3	-2.0
Yemen	119	232	210	210	204	8.0	-2.9	2,373	3,320	2,200	2,101	2,001	-2.4	-4.8

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Database 2019.

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/8): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita
in Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2017)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (U.S. Dollars)				
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Arab Countries	47,671	65,865	59,951	62,077	62,367	134	173	154	156	153
Jordan	1,355	2,726	2,330	2,250	2,245	202	310	244	230	223
UAE	4,204	5,946	5,410	5,681	5,889	508	655	594	623	633
Bahrain	293	-253	60	16	28	239	-193	44	11	19
Tunisia	978	1,124	1,065	960	893	93	102	95	85	78
Algeria	6,089	11,394	10,803	11,402	11,494	169	291	270	279	275
Djibouti	63	95	96	93	92	75	101	99	94	90
Saudi Arabia	14,153	17,560	15,545	16,443	16,989	513	571	493	510	516
Sudan	141	-583	595-	710-	-703	3	-16	-15	-18	-17
Syria	557	1,690	1,695	1,682	1,414	26	88	90	91	77
Somalia	363	7-	-50	-42	-39	34	-1	-4	-4	-3
Iraq	1,314	1,253	1,240	1,293	1,345	40	35	34	34	35
Oman	187	-344	-340	-381	-413	67	-86	-82	-86	-91
Palestine	274	141	135	137	135	68	31	29	28	27
Qatar	1,536	2,292	2,300	2,543	2,576	896	1,034	943	971	945
Comoros	62	65	59	63	63	90	85	76	79	77
Kuwait	1,798	1,511	1,621	1,776	1,914	613	401	403	413	412
Lebanon	1,209	4,116	4,170	4,391	4,565	320	1,087	1,099	1,156	1,200
Libya	2,224	2,014	1,885	1,987	1,867	360	325	302	316	293
Egypt	6,353	9,251	8,810	8,903	8,546	81	107	99	98	90
Morocco	2,213	2,714	1,650	1,626	1,599	69	80	48	47	46
Mauritania	51	72	72	72	71	15	19	19	19	18
Yemen	2,254	3,088	1,990	1,891	1,797	97	119	75	69	64

Source: Annex Table (3/8).

**Annex Table (3/9): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2017)**

	2010		2014		2015		2016		2017		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2017)		Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	106,871	53,612	126,435	72,648	123,729	67,915	127,098	63,442	136,411	63,581	3.5	2.5	7.3	0.2
Cereals & Flour	65,859	19,481	77,890	26,228	77,110	23,187	78,092	20,261	84,393	20,201	3.6	0.5	8.1	-0.3
Potatoes	641	428	1,503	715	1,537	710	2,294	830	1,400	621	11.8	5.5	-39.0	-25.2
Sugar (raw)	9,538	5,219	13,172	5,855	10,543	4,536	11,772	6,531	14,074	7,293	5.7	4.9	19.6	11.7
Pulses	1,428	113	1,285	968	1,433	1,354	2,033	1,621	2,711	1,830	9.6	48.9	33.3	12.9
Oil Seeds	...	2,695	3,189	2,565	3,249	2,139	2,961	1,970	5,394	3,581	...	4.1	82.2	81.8
Vegetable Oil	4,129	4,492	3,285	3,363	3,091	3,211	3,841	3,822	4,381	3,822	0.9	-2.3	14.1	0.0
Vegetables	3,249	1,848	3,663	2,266	3,594	2,455	4,922	2,762	4,471	2,062	4.7	1.6	-9.2	-25.3
Fruits	5,481	3,515	5,512	4,307	6,206	4,990	6,130	4,810	5,120	3,823	-1.0	1.2	-16.5	-20.5
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	941	557	1,336	1,050	1,011	1,005	1,523	972	1,324	950	5.0	7.9	-13.1	-2.3
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	12,845	1,137	12,764	1,743	12,419	1,782	11,181	1,550	10,104	1,411	-3.4	3.1	-9.6	-9.0
Meat	2,856	6,678	2,887	8,802	3,836	9,846	3,211	7,801	2,955	7,405	0.5	1.5	-8.0	-5.1
Milk & Dairy Prod.	12,723	5,674	12,504	11,610	11,526	9,598	10,544	7,870	10,364	8,161	-2.9	5.3	-1.7	3.7
Eggs	156	239	241	539	310	668	254	441	184	261	2.4	1.3	-27.6	-40.8
Fish	812	1,537	1,304	2,640	1,296	2,435	1,044	2,201	964	2,160	2.5	5.0	-7.7	-1.9

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/9): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2017)**

	2010		2014		2015		2016		2017		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2017)		Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Quantity (Thousand Tons) Value: (Million U.S. Dollars)													
Total	16,539	15,844	17,970	15,502	18,940	16,477	19,660	16,651	21,774	17,624	4.0	1.5	10.8	5.8
Cereals & Flour	2,093	1,163	1,362	593	1,959	968	1,861	1,001	1,930	962	-1.2	-2.7	3.7	-3.9
Potatoes	592	220	1,072	447	840	313	782	281	1,102	233	9.3	0.8	40.9	-17.1
Sugar (raw)	2,095	1,331	2,475	1,309	2,865	1,423	3,960	2,262	4,081	2,863	10.0	11.6	3.1	26.6
Pulses	514	362	179	140	240	207	411	374	442	404	-2.1	1.6	7.5	8.0
Oil Seeds	527	470	462	707	435	331	590	603	561	552	0.9	2.3	-4.9	-8.5
Vegetable Oil	921	1,365	613	1,044	825	1,714	681	1,280	840	1,551	-1.3	1.8	23.3	21.2
Vegetables	4,251	2,672	3,247	2,648	3,264	2,668	3,201	2,483	3,292	2,622	-3.6	-0.3	2.8	5.6
Fruits	3,977	3,066	3,572	2,852	4,132	2,992	4,270	3,004	4,821	3,254	2.8	0.9	12.9	8.3
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	120	34	223	144	246	144	223	94	242	102	10.6	17.1	8.5	8.5
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	4,016	404	10,471	1,235	12,121	1,423	8,843	772	8,811	811	11.9	10.5	-0.4	5.1
Meat	165	378	184	335	141	378	131	460	142	462	-2.1	2.9	8.4	0.4
Milk & Dairy Prod.	480	2,010	3,771	2,909	3,261	2,796	2,612	2,441	3,371	2,133	32.1	0.8	29.1	-12.6
Eggs	84	234	40	73	65	120	20	33	22	51	-17.4	-19.5	10.0	54.5
Fish	841	2,135	994	1,068	913	999	1,141	1,563	1,170	1,624	4.8	-3.8	2.5	3.9

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Annex Table (3/10): Arab Food Gap in Basic Food Commodities
(2010, 2013-2017)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percentage Change (%)		Self Sufficiency Ratios (%)						
							2010-2017	2016-2017	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Total	29,409	34,387	38,086	31,223	34,503	33,588		1.9		44.6	51.2	45.2	45.1	37.7	37.1
Cereals & Flour	17,479	22,296	25,604	20,783	18,132	18,305		0.7		42.8	51.5	43.7	42.3	34.0	33.7
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	9,906	11,833	10,148	9,056	9,109		1.9		40.7	32.9	31.8	40.8	28.8	31.2
(Malt)	2,299	4,094	3,073	2,324	1,658	1,530		-5.7		55.9	63.3	57.3	59.9	54.9	55.0
(Rice)	3,095	3,123	4,733	3,664	3,240	3,400		1.4		30.9	36.5	29.0	26.8	32.0	27.3
(Corn)	3,643	5,012	5,482	4,484	4,107	4,145		1.9		101.2	105.1	107.9	103.2	92.3	100.0
Potatoes	-22	-100	-234	-78	439	289		2.0		33.4	32.7	37.6	33.8	50.3	42.8
Sugar (raw)	2,989	2,430	3,419	3,227	2,423	2,654		-1.7		55.5	65.5	63.2	56.2	48.4	40.6
Pulses	507	730	575	911	1,046	1,250		13.8		36.8	35.4	29.1	37.4	40.4	35.2
Oil Seeds	3,987	4,587	4,471	...	1,959	3,136		-3.4		102.7	108.9	111.1	107.0	100.2	101.0
Vegetables	-2,007	-2,643	-3,663	-2,891	-708	-1,512		-4.0		97.5	107.3	109.8	104.7	99.8	104.9
Fruits	-1,136	-950	-2,398	-1,120	481	-844		-4.2		75.5	75.6	78.4	73.3	75.4	78.4
Meat	6,018	7,370	6,865	7,997	6,928	6,515		1.1		77.7	83.0	74.2	74.9	80.6	80.7
Milk & Dairy Prod.	2,088	1,129	4,252	3,125	3,127	3,400		7.2		95.6	97.1	96.9	95.4	91.3	97.1
Eggs	5	96	114	180	315	86		50.1		100.7	101.5	99.2	101.5	106.6	108.5
Fish	-499	-558	-918	-912	361	309		0.2							

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "Arab Food Security Report" 2018, 2019.

**Annex Table (4/1) : Value Added of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries	215,831	439,965	710,005	950,809	521,537	452,217	545,761	719,616
Jordan	208	339	757	818	940	784	795	890
U.A.E.	29,987	62,139	90,141	137,551	78,140	68,931	79,281	107,130
Bahrain	2,236	3,419	5,584	7,999	4,408	3,884	4,741	6,114
Tunisia	1,006	1,597	3,004	2,623	1,713	1,366	1,281	1,326
Algeria	21,536	45,786	56,426	58,104	31,448	27,891	33,210	39,212
Djibouti	3	3	4	7	8	9	10	10
Saudi Arabia	69,973	152,505	218,994	301,348	160,135	142,303	174,870	235,363
Sudan	956	2,717	7,427	5,814	5,164	6,621	9,027	3,297
Syria	5,204	7,457	14,900	3,598	1,450	1,134	1,814	2,271
Iraq	21,684	28,872	62,880	100,654	49,215	57,365	72,641	99,995
Oman	9,807	15,354	25,663	37,894	23,130	17,731	20,934	28,612
Palestine	36	20	33	39	50	48	57	55
Qatar	10,732	25,958	65,864	108,294	60,726	45,051	53,841	69,340
Comoros	12	23	10	13	11	11	12	13
Kuwait	18,101	42,004	64,448	98,975	49,450	42,012	50,649	68,069
Lebanon	0	89	169	228	202	202	197	214
Libya	13,646	33,681	52,599	25,414	8,900	7,150	16,930	27,100
Egypt	6,384	10,644	29,999	50,341	42,944	26,669	22,114	27,022
Morocco	732	928	2,687	2,701	2,325	2,104	2,526	2,720
Mauritania	141	266	1,103	811	467	549	576	677
Yemen	3,445	6,165	7,311	7,584	711	405	255	185

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/2) : Value Added of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries	78,029	113,742	200,761	268,104	262,803	262,506	259,235	280,019
Jordan	1,379	2,438	5,373	7,266	7,412	7,514	7,819	8,039
U.A.E.	13,610	19,160	23,091	31,352	31,690	32,078	34,262	36,928
Bahrain	914	1,628	3,724	4,984	5,398	5,835	6,565	6,661
Tunisia	3,174	4,574	6,659	6,640	5,927	5,623	5,338	5,395
Algeria	3,167	4,596	6,727	8,342	7,349	7,060	7,335	7,627
Djibouti	13	15	23	62	67	76	87	93
Saudi Arabia	18,211	31,324	58,179	81,650	82,991	83,243	88,774	100,748
Sudan	904	3,006	6,449	5,232	5,869	7,231	8,478	3,904
Syria	781	2,142	2,779	1,238	1,610	1,299	1,704	2,342
Iraq	236	659	3,144	4,288	3,628	3,754	4,457	3,815
Oman	1,117	2,619	6,203	7,958	7,268	6,493	7,227	7,831
Palestine	450	609	1,184	1,525	1,348	1,475	1,543	1,581
Qatar	966	4,394	11,218	20,916	14,420	12,861	14,501	17,634
Comoros	9	17	65	88	77	84	93	104
Kuwait	2,608	5,866	6,895	9,017	7,992	7,793	8,364	11,165
Lebanon	1,970	1,583	2,925	3,748	4,122	4,418	4,573	4,824
Libya	2,316	2,385	3,514	1,315	524	472	764	835
Egypt	18,363	14,959	35,166	51,294	55,784	56,642	38,595	40,729
Morocco	7,204	10,494	14,524	18,167	16,335	16,296	17,220	18,511
Mauritania	76	191	309	431	387	370	396	410
Yemen	561	1,083	2,611	2,592	2,606	1,889	1,141	845

Source: Sources of Annex Table (4/1).

**Annex Table (4/3) : Value Added of the Industrial Sector at Current Market Prices
and its Contribution to GDP in Arab Countries
(2018)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
Total Arab Countries	719,616	26.8	280,019	10.4	999,635	37.2
Jordan	890	2.1	8,039	19.0	8,928	21.1
U.A.E.	107,130	25.9	36,928	8.9	144,058	34.8
Bahrain	6,114	16.2	6,661	17.6	12,775	33.8
Tunisia	1,326	3.3	5,395	13.5	6,721	16.9
Algeria	39,212	22.0	7,627	4.3	46,839	26.3
Djibouti	10	0.5	93	4.6	103	5.1
Saudi Arabia	235,363	29.9	100,748	12.8	336,111	42.7
Sudan	3,297	9.2	3,904	11.0	7,201	20.2
Syria	2,271	9.3	2,342	9.6	4,613	18.9
Iraq	99,995	47.1	3,815	1.8	103,811	48.9
Oman	28,612	36.1	7,831	9.9	36,443	46.0
Palestine	55	0.4	1,581	10.8	1,635	11.2
Qatar	69,340	36.1	17,634	9.2	86,974	45.3
Comoros	13	1.1	104	8.7	117	9.8
Kuwait	68,069	48.0	11,165	7.9	79,234	55.9
Lebanon	214	0.4	4,824	8.6	5,038	9.0
Libya	27,100	62.9	835	1.9	27,935	64.9
Egypt	27,022	10.8	40,729	16.3	67,751	27.1
Morocco	2,720	2.3	18,511	15.7	21,231	18.0
Mauritania	677	12.7	410	7.7	1,086	20.5
Yemen	185	2.3	845	10.5	1,030	12.8

Source: Sources of Annex Tables (4/1), (4/2), (2/2).

**Annex Table (4/4): Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector
and Industrial Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries
(2018)**

	Industrial Output (Million U.S. Dollars)	Per Capita Industrial Output (U.S. Dollars)	Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector (U.S. Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency * (%)
Total Arab Countries	999,635	2,478	28,568	1.4
Jordan	8,928	866	13,576	0.8
U.A.E.	144,058	15,179	55,133	0.9
Bahrain	12,775	8,247	42,369	1.0
Tunisia	6,721	581	3,918	0.4
Algeria	46,839	1,100	8,305	0.6
Djibouti	103	98	846	0.2
Saudi Arabia	336,111	10,059	110,978	1.9
Sudan	7,201	171	2,395	0.7
Syria	4,613	254	2,985	0.6
Iraq	103,811	2,611	54,989	2.5
Oman	36,443	7,919	37,194	2.3
Palestine	1,635	321	4,190	0.3
Qatar	86,974	33,698	80,617	1.5
Comoros	117	140	3,692	0.2
Kuwait	79,234	15,756	124,950	3.7
Lebanon	5,038	1,323	11,635	0.3
Libya	27,935	4,326	44,426	4.2
Egypt	67,751	698	8,659	1.0
Morocco	21,231	603	9,574	0.9
Mauritania	1,086	267	8,196	0.8
Yemen	1,030	35	1,082	0.5

* Economic efficiency is measured by calculating the ratio of industrial output to GDP, relative to the ratio of the workforce in the industry to the total workforce.
Source: Sources of Annex Tables (4/1), (4/2), (2/17).

**Annex Table (4/5) : Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries
in the Arab Countries (2018)**

Country	Oil Reserves (Billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (Thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (Billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (Billion cubic meters)	Iron Ore Reserves (Billion tons) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Iron Ore (Thousand tons/year) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Phosphate Rock (Thousand tons) ⁽¹⁾	Zinc Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Lead Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Copper Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Coal Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾
Total Arab Countries	715.2	25,317.0	54,237	580.4	12.4	23,270.3	74,075.0	146.2	114.0	79.5	1,265.0
Jordan	...	...	6	0.1	0.01	...	7,000.0	...	...	...	...
U.A.E.	97.8	3,201.0	6,091	61.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	196.5	210	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	42.0	64	1.3	0.01	390.0	8,000.0	29.0	14.0	...	...
Algeria	12.2	1,068.0	4,505	96.6	1.1	4,549.0	1,600.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	15.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	267.0	10,317.3	8,715	115.0	2.6	...	5,000.0	1.8	18.0	0.7	...
Sudan	1.5	85.7	25	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2.5	24.0	285	3.7	0.5	37.3	3,575.0	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	147.2	4,458.0	3,744	11.5	...	37.8	1,700.0	...	...	...	...
Oman	5.4	865.0	707	30.2	...	301.1	...	...	20.0	39.8	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	608.0	23,861	167.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,736.2	1,784	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	48.4	1,037.0	1,505	14.3	3.1	1,300.0	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	3.3	638.3	2,221	50.7	0.4	2,850.0	7,000.0	...	...	...	600.0
Morocco	...	...	1	0.1	0.1	8.1	32,000.0	83.0	46.0	38.0	650.0
Mauritania	...	...	28	...	2.3	13,797.0	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2.7	40.0	479	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2017.

⁽²⁾ The latest data available for the period 2002-2012.

Sources: National Sources; The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC); The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, Industrial Statistics for the Arab States; The Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Value Added of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries	39,104	60,922	127,078	167,811	174,742	172,525	173,736	173,363
Jordan	206	388	913	1,159	1,180	1,213	1,220	1,228
U.A.E.	9,548	15,769	31,842	33,293	34,770	33,715	33,956	34,544
Bahrain	259	617	1,914	2,126	2,299	2,544	2,871	3,101
Tunisia	326	475	615	734	665	617	544	524
Algeria	4,449	7,693	16,899	22,269	19,076	18,931	19,845	20,771
Djibouti	33	48	129	102	100	106	117	122
Saudi Arabia	11,126	15,568	24,208	40,791	43,460	42,553	41,225	40,399
Sudan	460	1,570	3,648	2,827	3,271	3,685	3,653	1,186
Syria	586	1,075	2,186	470	251	139	131	215
Iraq	118	1,823	8,772	16,380	17,699	10,374	13,115	9,040
Oman	414	1,188	3,417	4,952	5,376	5,959	5,500	5,165
Palestine	314	284	361	751	738	843	939	932
Qatar	640	2,402	7,555	13,745	16,674	21,176	25,024	28,818
Comoros	11	20	20	23	19	19	20	22
Kuwait	800	1,497	2,546	3,363	3,269	3,231	3,027	3,082
Lebanon	1,347	823	1,480	2,631	2,198	2,124	1,873	2,148
Libya	1,984	2,048	4,470	1,095	567	513	808	878
Egypt	4,433	3,343	9,522	13,657	16,341	18,055	13,197	14,457
Morocco	1,627	3,438	4,918	6,378	5,593	5,901	6,159	6,358
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	424	853	1,662	1,066	1,196	827	511	374

Source: National data and preliminary estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/7): Existing Production Capacity and Consumption of Cement in Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2018)**

(Million Tons)

Country	Design Capacity	Actual Production						Consumption						Change (%) (2017-2018)
		2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	
Total Arab Countries	374.4	200.70	223.80	228.34	239.07	248.87	252.79	211.39	239.76	243.47	244.21	251.69	254.22	1.01
Jordan	10.5	4.50	4.40	4.55	4.80	5.06	5.13	3.70	4.10	4.20	4.40	4.56	4.63	1.54
U.A.E	42.3	17.00	20.50	20.50	25.48	25.77	25.78	12.76	13.00	13.00	14.08	14.87	15.38	3.43
Bahrain	1.7	0.90	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.12	1.13	1.90	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.43	2.44	0.41
Tunisia	12.5	7.90	9.19	9.75	9.51	9.52	9.54	7.18	7.55	7.52	7.51	7.52	7.54	0.27
Algeria	25.1	18.70	19.26	20.25	23.54	28.65	31.10	19.00	25.12	26.07	27.44	28.22	28.49	0.96
Djibouti	....	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.00
Saudi Arabia	79.0	42.97	57.22	61.49	55.95	50.76	51.10	41.32	56.56	60.74	54.80	49.86	50.15	0.58
Sudan	10.3	2.11	3.81	4.25	4.49	4.48	4.44	3.01	4.00	4.08	4.25	4.34	4.36	0.46
Syria	8.2	7.00	1.85	1.85	1.60	1.60	1.60	8.50	2.97	3.64	3.50	3.64	3.82	4.95
Somalia	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.54	3.85
Iraq	26.8	7.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	11.70	18.30	16.00	15.00	15.69	15.89	1.27
Oman	8.1	4.08	5.14	5.24	5.62	6.30	6.71	5.10	5.13	6.04	6.52	7.00	7.26	3.71
Palestine	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	2.00	2.20	2.33	2.38	2.39	0.42
Qatar	11.0	5.28	6.08	6.88	7.50	7.55	7.65	4.90	6.70	7.08	7.75	8.13	8.46	4.06
Comoros	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00
Kuwait	7.2	2.00	2.82	3.10	4.50	5.10	6.00	4.20	4.90	5.66	5.87	6.41	6.88	7.33
Lebanon	6.8	6.10	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.20	5.52	5.04	5.10	5.16	5.19	0.58
Libya	8.7	7.20	7.00	5.00	4.25	6.56	6.20	9.00	10.00	7.00	5.50	8.56	8.70	1.64
Egypt	83.6	47.95	52.08	53.94	58.89	64.30	63.70	49.53	51.30	53.66	58.77	64.10	63.20	-1.40
Morocco	24.0	14.70	14.32	14.46	14.26	14.85	15.30	14.60	14.06	14.25	14.15	14.73	15.17	2.99
Mauritania	0.7	0.46	0.87	0.86	0.63	0.64	0.67	0.63	0.95	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.93	3.33
Yemen	8.0	4.85	3.10	2.53	2.40	1.95	1.98	6.74	4.55	3.19	3.03	2.25	2.38	5.78

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Cement World Report, the 12th Report 2017.

**Annex Table (4/8) : Crude Steel Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

	(Thousand Tons)						
	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	13,698	16,508	21,623	20,063	20,039	21,486	22,669
Jordan	150	150	150	151	150	150	150
U.A.E.	90	500	2,390	3,006	3,149	3,309	3,247
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	70	150	150	50	50	50	50
Algeria	1,007	662	415	650	650	650	650
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	5,015	6,291	5,229	5,461	4,831	5,240
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	5	5	5	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Qatar	1,057	1,970	3,019	2,593	2,521	2,644	2,575
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	825	712	352	492	422	390
Egypt	5,603	6,676	6,485	5,506	5,036	6,870	7,807
Morocco	205	485	501	516	520	550	550
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2018, Database, February 2019.

**Annex Table (4/9) : Olive Oil Industry in Arab Countries
(2010, 2017-2018)**

	2010						2017						2018					
	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)		Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)		Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)	
Total World	2,973.5	2,902.0	653.0	652.0	0.4		2,561.5	2,726.0	782.5	781.5	0.4		3,314.0	3,008.5	945.5	936.0	0.4	
Total Arab Countries	519.0	348.5	142.0	26.0	1.3		497.0	428.0	132.5	35.0	1.4		708.5	444.0	243.5	36.0	1.5	
Share of Arab countries (%)	17.5%	12.0%	21.7%	4.0%			19.4%	15.7%	16.9%	4.5%			21.4%	14.8%	25.8%	3.8%		
Jordan	17.0	20.0	2.0	5.0	3.0		20.0	19.0	0.5	0.0	1.9		20.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	
U.A.E.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	150.0	30.0	97.0	0.0	2.8		100.0	21.0	89.5	0.0	1.8		280.0	33.0	200.0	0.0	2.9	
Algeria	26.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.9		63.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	1.6		82.5	78.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	3.0	6.5	0.5	5.5	0.2		3.0	28.0	0.5	23.0	0.8		3.0	27.5	0.5	23.0	0.8	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Syria	150.0	120.5	18.0	0.0	5.7		110.0	98.0	12.0	0.0	5.4		100.0	87.0	13.0	0.0	4.8	
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	8.5	0.0	8.5	0.3		...	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0		...	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	
Oman	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	5.5	8.0	0.5	0.0	2.0		20.0	15.0	6.5	0.0	3.0		19.5	15.0	4.5	0.0	2.9	
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	9.0	9.5	3.0	3.0	2.5		25.0	20.0	8.0	3.5	5.3		17.0	20.0	3.0	5.5	5.3	
Libya	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	2.4		16.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	2.6		18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	
Egypt	3.0	7.0	0.0	4.0	0.1		30.0	22.0	6.5	0.0	0.2		28.0	22.0	7.5	0.0	0.2	
Morocco	140.0	90.0	21.0	0.0	2.8		110.0	120.0	9.0	7.0	3.4		140.0	120.0	15.0	6.0	3.4	
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...

Source: Source of Annex Table (2/8), and the International Olive Council January, 2019.

**Annex Table (4/10) : Sugar Industry in Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2017)**

	2010						2016						2017					
	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)		Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)		Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)	
Total Arab Countries	2,905	10,794	2,750	11,003	31.1		3,626	12,609	4,345	13,323	32.9		3,608	13,403	5,175	15,557	34.1	
Jordan	0	271	0	249	40.5		0	310	0	317	31.6		0	320	15	329	31.8	
U.A.E.	0	170	1,738	1,750	20.6		0	255	1,652	1,905	28.0		0	265	2,337	2,593	28.5	
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0	356	0	330	33.7		0	450	0	383	39.8		0	450	0	418	39.4	
Algeria	0	1,235	124	1,226	34.3		0	1,440	472	1,999	35.3		0	1,475	499	2,243	35.4	
Djibouti	0	16	145	111	19.0		0	19	190	210	19.1		0	19	165	181	18.6	
Saudi Arabia	0	965	246	1,347	35.0		0	1,180	206	1,385	36.6		0	1,210	323	1,332	36.7	
Sudan	470	1,071	20	859	25.4		601	1,436	133	1,026	36.2		575	1,809	2	1,235	44.2	
Syria	147	880	127	1,141	41.9		90	575	0	484	31.2		90	560	0	463	30.7	
Somalia	18	198	0	130	18.7		23	230	500	707	20.5		23	235	300	505	20.7	
Iraq	0	708	0	683	21.8		0	890	15	974	23.4		0	940	425	1,462	24.2	
Oman	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	0	9	0	9	13.0		0	10	0	10	12.5		0	10	0	8	12.2	
Kuwait	0	89	0	72	30.3		0	115	0	113	26.8		0	120	0	119	25.8	
Lebanon	5	147	0	175	39.0		0	190	101	288	50.0		0	195	45	237	51.3	
Libya	0	267	0	256	43.3		0	205	0	204	32.5		0	215	0	218	33.7	
Egypt	1,918	2,659	135	1,008	33.8		2,305	3,395	325	1,154	37.2		2,405	3,595	234	1,811	37.9	
Morocco	349	1,090	0	833	33.8		607	1,194	326	1,027	34.6		515	1,215	419	1,163	34.9	
Mauritania	0	143	65	195	42.5		0	155	220	375	39.9		0	160	260	432	40.2	
Yemen	0	520	150	628	22.5		0	560	205	763	20.4		0	610	150	808	21.6	

Source: Source of Annex Table (2/8), and the International Sugar Organization, Sugar Yearbook, 2018.

**Annex Table (4/11) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2014-2018)**

Country	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Number of Refineries 2018
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	90,730	91,620	91,613	92,015	92,890	
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.8	
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	8,411	9,298	9,120	8,872	9,133	63
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1
U.A.E.	778	761	702	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	5
Bahrain	255	267	260	260	260	260	260	1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1
Algeria	450	583	651	651	651	651	651	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,507	2,907	2,907	2,819	2,859	8
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140	140	3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	597	858	876	946	622	662	802	12
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	222	303	2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	137	283	283	283	429	429	429	2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	889	936	936	936	936	736	736	2
Lebanon (*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Egypt	726	726	770	770	770	770	770	8
Morocco	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	2
Mauritania	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	1
Yemen	130	140	140	140	140	140	140	2

* There are two refineries out of work, which were damaged during the Civil War.

Source: The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OEAPEC), Database 2019.

**Annex Table (4/12) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share in Total Merchandise Exports
(2000, 2017)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports in Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Ores and Metals Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Fuel Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Other Goods Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
Total Arab Countries	27,370.5	140,336.9	10.4	15.1	1.7	2.8	79.4	50.4	8.5	31.7
Jordan	1,310.3	5,459.3	69.0	73.2	14.6	8.2	0.0	0.1	16.4	18.5
U.A.E.	1,146.2	29,520.0	2.3	8.2	3.2	3.3	93.8	20.2	0.7	68.3
Bahrain	607.1	3,248.6	9.8	18.5	16.2	22.8	...	55.0	...	3.7
Tunisia	4,504.5	11,604.7	77.0	81.7	1.5	1.6	12.1	5.6	9.4	11.1
Algeria	506.7	1,501.8	2.3	4.3	0.3	0.2	97.2	94.5	0.2	1.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5,586.0	38,835.0	7.2	17.8	0.1	1.2	92.1	79.1	0.6	1.9
Sudan	142.8	...	7.9	...	0.5	...	69.3	...	22.3	...
Syria	361.5	...	7.8	...	0.7	...	76.4	...	15.1	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	82.4	...	0.4	...	0.0	...	97.1	100.0	2.5	...
Oman	1,403.6	5,299.4	12.4	18.0	0.9	3.7	82.5	62.5	4.2	15.8
Palestine	...	...	...	65.3	...	6.2	...	0.2	...	28.3
Qatar	997.1	6,929.9	8.6	10.3	0.1	2.1	91.2	87.5	0.1	0.1
Comoros	1.2	...	8.5	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	88.3	...
Kuwait	874.6	4,410.7	4.5	7.9	0.1	0.2	94.3	90.5	1.1	1.4
Lebanon	505.5	2,439.8	70.7	60.6	7.4	8.0	0.2	0.6	21.7	30.8
Libya	896.5	...	6.7	...	...	...	92.6	...	...	...
Egypt	2,026.0	13,723.7	38.4	53.6	3.9	4.2	41.9	21.3	15.8	20.9
Morocco	6,406.4	17,220.0	86.2	70.8	8.8	6.5	3.7	0.9	1.3	21.8
Mauritania	...	9.7	...	0.6	45.7	48.7	...	...	...	50.7
Yemen	12.2	134.4	0.3	16.8	0.1	0.6	96.9	0.2	2.7	82.4

Source: The World Bank, Database, January 2019.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2016-2017)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-88.7	-93.5	-31.7	-39.0	-96.6	-94.7	41.6	30.5	-96.7	-97.0	-100.0	-100.0	-51.3	-54.7
Organic chemicals	-90.2	-87.9	-67.9	-47.8	39.6	40.4	-96.6	-95.3	-72.3	-81.9	-100.0	-100.0	67.5	67.1
Pharmaceutical products	10.0	9.1	-73.2	-63.4	-99.5	-99.7	-81.3	-81.2	-99.3	-99.5	-99.1	-99.1	-80.8	-83.7
Inorganic chemicals	63.5	73.8	-90.9	-76.0	-77.6	-77.6	49.3	39.3	23.9	27.1	-100.0	-100.0	5.9	-1.5
Plastic products	-45.7	-44.8	21.2	3.7	-24.0	-24.0	-48.3	-45.1	-99.7	-66.6	-99.2	-99.8	65.9	70.8
Fertilizers	85.7	89.5	-25.3	8.4	98.6	94.9	76.6	84.2	63.5	55.5	-100.0	-100.0	80.8	83.7
Paper	-29.3	-35.9	-46.8	-46.9	-47.3	-6.1	-44.2	-36.8	-98.9	-98.1	-100.0	-100.0	-42.2	-43.5
Rubber and articles thereof	-91.2	-90.2	-13.3	-12.4	-64.1	-95.8	-77.3	-77.2	-99.9	-99.9	-94.3	-94.9	-92.6	-76.2
Leather products	-89.4	-84.4	-74.1	-61.1	-61.5	-97.6	39.8	40.3	-100.0	-99.8	-99.9	-100.0	-97.1	-96.8
Clothing	61.2	64.9	-31.2	-29.7	17.3	-96.8	68.1	65.1	-100.0	-100.0	-99.6	-99.8	-95.8	-97.0
Laminated textile fabric	-64.1	-58.3	-65.7	-52.1	-79.4	-92.3	-92.5	-94.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-77.5	-80.1
Cement products	-7.9	-4.8	-46.4	-52.7	-73.3	-82.6	-43.2	-47.5	-95.5	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-38.0	-39.2
Iron and steel products	-58.2	-60.5	-39.3	-34.9	0.1	9.6	-10.0	-14.4	-100.0	-99.9	-99.5	-99.3	-69.1	-69.8
Aluminium and articles thereof	-12.8	-9.7	65.5	68.7	80.6	76.2	-35.6	-39.4	-100.0	-99.9	-99.6	-99.1	17.1	23.0
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-53.5	-54.4	-47.7	-32.4	-59.6	-90.6	15.2	16.2	-98.7	-99.1	-99.4	-98.3	-86.2	-86.2

* ((Exports - Imports) / (Exports + Imports)) × 100.

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2019.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2016-2017)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine		Qatar	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-49.9	-77.4	-36.4	-31.3	-98.7	-99.0	-100.0	-100.0	-41.2	-12.0	22.8	-19.7	-95.7	-98.4
Organic chemicals	-99.7	-74.8	-99.9	-99.8	-100.0	-100.0	-59.3	-99.8	65.6	82.0	-92.1	-99.0	72.5	73.0
Pharmaceutical products	-100.0	-99.8	-97.9	-96.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-76.6	-72.5	-79.6	-56.5	-96.3	-88.6
Inorganic chemicals	-99.8	-100.0	-96.6	-95.8	-100.0	-99.4	-99.0	-99.7	-71.0	-90.0	-98.6	-74.1	21.8	31.9
Plastic products	-97.8	-98.3	-94.7	-95.4	-99.4	-99.9	-100.0	-98.9	-30.2	-17.6	-46.9	-92.9	59.0	61.4
Fertilizers	-99.6	-100.0	-29.5	-99.3	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-98.0	89.6	92.5	-95.2	-99.1	99.1	99.2
Paper	-98.3	-99.0	-92.9	-94.3	-99.8	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-58.3	-58.3	-66.6	-90.6	-88.9	-89.6
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.9	-100.0	-99.3	-99.4	-100.0	-99.8	-100.0	-100.0	-82.4	-76.3	-57.0	-98.0	-95.1	-97.0
Leather products	-99.9	-100.0	-87.2	-92.3	-97.9	-99.6	-100.0	-100.0	-96.7	-61.6	-82.6	-98.9	-93.1	-97.8
Clothing	-100.0	-100.0	-6.7	-31.0	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-87.1	-63.3	-90.1	-93.1	-95.9	-98.9
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-98.8	-97.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.2	-86.1	-86.1	-100.0	-97.9	-99.5
Cement products	-100.0	-98.8	64.0	18.3	-86.1	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-4.0	-1.8	71.2	36.3	-98.8	-99.4
Iron and steel products	-99.7	-99.9	-76.7	-94.4	-99.5	-99.5	-100.0	-99.7	-59.2	-65.5	-57.4	-87.9	-66.5	-94.7
Aluminium and articles thereof	-89.9	-76.1	-56.9	-69.8	-99.9	-96.2	-98.4	-98.8	50.1	42.6	-41.7	-78.9	66.7	82.4
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-99.2	-100.0	-99.3	-99.6	-99.1	-97.3	-100.0	-99.7	-63.1	-61.6	-93.5	-99.5	-88.9	-95.8

* ((Exports - Imports) / (Exports + Imports)) × 100.

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2019.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2016-2017)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-100.0	-100.0	-90.3	-89.6	-60.2	-65.1	-99.9	-99.9	-64.0	-78.1	-38.3	-48.6	-30.4	-24.5	-96.0	-91.7
Organic chemicals	-70.8	-24.5	70.4	70.1	-86.1	-68.2	9.6	30.4	-81.9	-65.2	-94.1	-92.7	-100.0	-100.0	-97.3	-99.3
Pharmaceutical products	-98.8	-99.2	-95.9	-94.0	-91.5	-92.0	-100.0	-100.0	-73.9	-77.6	-69.1	-70.1	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.8
Inorganic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	-58.0	-67.2	-19.9	-27.0	30.6	47.3	-21.2	-18.5	33.8	20.4	-98.8	-65.9	-99.7	-97.0
Plastic products	-100.0	-99.9	-0.9	-9.6	-64.1	-62.9	-99.1	-98.5	39.7	-36.0	-83.1	-82.5	-99.0	-98.7	-89.8	-88.3
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	91.8	91.8	-23.2	9.2	53.3	24.7	79.1	78.2	81.4	81.1	-99.1	-82.9	-100.0	-100.0
Paper	-99.9	-100.0	-65.8	-70.9	-58.7	-56.2	-99.7	-99.2	-63.4	-60.5	-77.5	-78.4	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-100.0
Rubber and articles thereof	-100.0	-99.3	-96.4	-93.7	-95.8	-94.2	-99.7	-99.1	-80.3	80.4	-79.2	-81.9	-99.9	-99.9	-100.0	-99.9
Leather products	-97.6	-98.7	-94.4	-95.5	-80.7	-80.8	-99.6	-99.7	-96.4	-94.8	-16.0	-24.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.5	-99.3
Clothing	-92.7	-96.6	-92.0	-92.2	-88.6	-89.5	-100.0	-100.0	66.1	70.2	64.8	59.4	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-93.7	-98.3	-98.3	-95.0	-95.4	-100.0	-100.0	-94.6	-98.7	-97.9	-93.6	-30.6	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cement products	-100.0	-97.0	-92.4	-94.6	-81.0	-81.6	-100.0	-99.9	48.6	42.3	-70.4	-69.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-96.1
Iron and steel products	-99.8	-90.4	-91.7	-91.9	-67.6	-70.6	-90.7	-97.8	-77.1	-82.0	-81.8	-74.4	-99.8	-96.9	-99.5	-99.1
Aluminium and articles thereof	34.2	-99.3	-73.0	-73.9	-56.3	-54.2	-13.5	26.3	7.1	14.3	-52.2	-53.0	-80.6	-99.9	-60.6	-39.9
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-82.2	-85.1	-93.5	-93.5	-65.3	-62.1	-96.2	-97.4	-44.9	-47.2	-5.3	-4.2	-100.0	-100.0	-97.3	-91.2

* ((Exports - Imports) / (Exports + Imports)) × 100.

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2019.

Annex Table (4/14) : Revealed Comparative Advantage Index of Manufacturing Products in Arab Countries *
(2016-2017)

Industrial Products	Country	RCA Index		Country	RCA Index	
		2016	2017		2016	2017
Organic chemicals	Oman	1.7	1.7	Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.1
Inorganic chemicals	Algeria	1.9	1.7	Egypt	1.5	2.1
	Jordan	6.9	8.2	Qatar	1.8	2.0
	Morocco	8.3	7.1	Tunisia	4.8	3.9
Plastic products	Egypt	1.5	1.7	Saudi Arabia	2.3	2.3
	Lebanon	1.3	1.2			
Paper	Jordan	2.1	2.1	Lebanon	2.1	2.0
Electrical & Electronic equipment	Tunisia	1.9	2.0	Morocco	1.1	1.1
	Bahrain	14.3	24.2	U.A.E.	1.7	2.1
Aluminium	Lebanon	1.7	1.7	Egypt	1.8	1.9
	Jordan	1.8	1.9	Oman	2.6	1.8
	Mauritania	50.9	48.2	Morocco	7.7	7.6
Fish Industry	Yemen	15.3	7.8	Somalia	5.8	11.3
	Bahrain	13.5	6.8	Mauritania	65.0	57.0
Iron and steel products	Syria	8.4	5.0	Djibouti	5.7	4.7
	Egypt	3.2	2.9	Yemen	7.2	3.3
Leather products	Tunisia	7.8	8.3	Egypt	7.8	7.3
	Morocco	4.3	3.2			
Salt and sulphur	Jordan	25.9	30.5	Algeria	4.7	3.2
	Bahrain	3.9	5.5	Egypt	12.0	14.1
	Lebanon	3.2	5.6	Saudi Arabia	1.6	1.5
	Morocco	29.7	35.0	Oman	6.5	6.0
	Qatar	6.8	6.8	Tunisia	7.3	6.9
Oil and grease products	Tunisia	6.9	6.6	Palestine	9.4	24.7
	Syria	21.1	22.4	Lebanon	2.4	1.7
Ready-made garments	Jordan	13.3	15.6	Egypt	1.3	1.4
	Tunisia	3.0	3.4	Morocco	2.5	2.4
Pharmaceutical products	Jordan	3.1	3.0			

* The RCA index is equal to the proportion of the country's exports that are within the class under consideration, divided by the proportion of world exports that are within that class.
Sources: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization, UNCTAD.

Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves (2014-2018)

(Billion Barrels at Year's End)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	Change (%) (2017-2018)
Algeria	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.0
Bahrain	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0
Egypt	4.40	3.47	3.47	3.30	3.30	0.0
Iraq	143.07	143.10	148.40	147.20	147.20	0.0
Kuwait	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Libya	48.42	49.52	48.36	48.36	48.36	0.0
Oman	5.50	5.31	5.37	5.37	5.37	0.0
Qatar	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Saudi Arabia	266.58	266.46	266.20	266.30	267.03	0.3
Sudan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.0
Syria	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.0
Tunisia	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.0
UAE	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	0.0
Yemen	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	0.0
Total Arab countries	711.9	711.8	715.8	714.5	715.2	0.1
Total OPEC	1,006.1	1,007.1	1,015.0	1,011.4	1,013.0	0.2
World total	1,454.3	1,455.3	1,444.1	1,460.8	1,470.5	0.7
Arab countries/World (%)	49.0	48.8	49.6	48.9	48.6	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1/ 50% of the Divided Zone's oil reserves is added to each of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait oil reserves.

2/ World's oil reserves exclude Bitumen and extra heavy oil in Venezuela.

3/ Canada's oil reserves exclude unconventional reserves such as oil sands.

4/ Total OPEC countries include Gabon (starting from 2016), Equatorial Guinea (from 2017) and Congo (from 2018).

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2018, OAPEC.

Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves (2014-2018)

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	Change (%) (2017-2018)
Algeria	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	0.0
Bahrain	172	163	224	210	210	0.0
Egypt	2,185	2,186	2,086	2,221	2,221	0.0
Iraq	3,694	3,694	3,820	3,744	3,744	0.0
Jordan	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,505	1,495	1,505	1,505	1,505	0.0
Mauritania	28	28	28	28	28	0.0
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
Oman	705	705	705	705	707	0.3
Qatar	24,531	24,299	24,073	23,861	23,861	0.0
Saudi Arabia	8,488	8,587	8,618	8,715	8,715	0.0
Somalia	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Sudan	25	25	25	25	25	0.0
Syria	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Tunisia	65	65	65	64	64	0.0
UAE	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	0.0
Yemen	479	479	479	479	479	0.0
Total Arab countries	54,555	54,404	54,305	54,235	54,237	0.004
Total OPEC	95,591	95,607	95,679	95,953	95,933	0.0
World total	196,090	196,887	195,388	197,299	201,043	1.9
Arab countries/World (%)	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.5	27.0	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1/ Total OPEC countries include Equatorial Guinea (starting from 2017) and Congo (from 2018).

Source: Source of Annex Table (5/1).

Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production (2014-2018)

(Thousand Barrels/Day)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	Change (%) (2017-2018)
Algeria	1,193.0	1,157.0	1,020.0	993.3	1,068.0	7.5
Bahrain	202.0	202.0	202.0	197.0	196.5	-0.3
Egypt	593.4	596.2	567.0	537.0	638.3	18.9
Iraq	3,110.0	3,744.0	4,164.0	4,469.0	4,458.0	-0.2
Kuwait	2,866.8	2,858.8	2,954.3	2,705.4	2,736.2	1.1
Libya	480.0	401.5	390.0	817.0	1,037.0	26.9
Oman	856.0	885.0	909.0	897.0	865.0	-3.6
Qatar	709.0	649.0	654.0	605.0	608.0	0.5
Saudi Arabia	9,713.0	10,193.0	10,460.0	9,959.2	10,317.3	3.6
Sudan	122.0	116.0	109.0	100.0	85.7	-14.3
Syria	10.0	9.7	8.0	17.0	24.0	41.2
Tunisia	54.2	47.0	43.4	36.6	42.0	14.8
UAE	2,794.0	2,971.0	3,088.0	2,967.0	3,201.0	7.9
Yemen	119.2	36.0	24.0	31.8	40.0	25.8
Total Arab countries	22,822.6	23,866.2	24,592.7	24,332.3	25,317.0	4.0
Total OPEC	30,510.7	31,862.0	32,733.6	32,536.2	32,967.0	1.3
World Oil Production	76,237.3	78,677.6	79,955.8	85,540.0	88,068.0	3.0
Arab countries/World (%)	29.7	30.4	30.8	28.4	28.7	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1/ 50% of the Divided Zone's oil production is added to each of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait oil production (currently stopped).

2/ Total OPEC countries include Equatorial Guinea (starting from 2017) and Congo (from 2018).

3/ Data of "Total OPEC" in 2018 is the average of 11 months based on OPEC monthly reports.

Source: Source of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas
(2014-2018)**

(Billion Cubic Meters/Year)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	Change (%) (2017-2018)
Algeria	83.3	84.6	95.0	96.6	92.3	-4.5
Bahrain	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.3	14.8	-3.1
Egypt	48.8	44.3	42.0	50.7	58.6	15.6
Iraq	9.0	9.7	10.9	11.5	13.0	13.5
Jordan	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	15.0	16.9	14.7	13.1	17.5	33.6
Libya	18.4	19.9	15.6	14.3	9.8	-31.7
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Oman	33.3	29.1	29.8	30.2	36.0	19.2
Qatar	174.1	170.5	171.6	167.0	175.5	5.1
Saudi Arabia	102.4	104.5	110.9	115.0	112.1	-2.5
Syria	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.6	-2.7
Tunisia	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.0
UAE	54.2	60.2	61.9	61.0	64.7	6.1
Yemen	9.7	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Total Arab countries	569.3	563.9	573.5	580.4	600.0	3.4
Total OPEC	736.2	765.3	780.7	805.3	821.8	2.0
World total	3,589.5	3,550.9	3,563.9	3,685.1	3,867.9	5.0
Arab countries/World (%)	15.9	15.9	16.1	15.8	15.5	-1.5

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1/ Total OPEC countries include Equatorial Guinea (starting from 2017) and Congo (from 2018).

Source: Source of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/5): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)
(2014-2018)**

	(Million Barrels)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	
Total Commercial Of which ** :	5,202	5,881	5,668	5,519	5,806	
Industrial countries	2,737	2,986	2,984	2,853	2,858	
Rest of the World	2,465	2,895	2,682	2,666	2,948	
Inventory aboard tankers	1,044	1,164	1,250	1,172	1,209	
Total Strategic Storage	1,846	1,860	1,881	1,848	1,827	
Total World (Commercial & Strategic) ***	8,092	8,905	8,798	8,539	8,842	
OECD Commercial (Days Supply)	58.2	63.2	63.6	60.0	60.2	
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	54.1	60.6	58.4	55.8	58.1	

* Preliminary data.

** Excluding Oil at Sea

*** Including Oil at Sea

Source: Economics Department, OPEC; Oil Market Intelligence reports, various issues.

**Annex Table (5/6): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes*
(2014-2018)**

(U.S. Dollars per Barrel)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	104.7	44.4	26.5	52.4	66.9
February	105.4	54.1	28.7	53.4	63.5
March	104.2	52.5	34.7	50.3	63.8
April	104.3	57.3	37.9	51.4	68.4
May	105.4	62.2	43.2	49.2	74.1
June	107.9	60.2	45.8	45.2	73.2
July	105.6	54.2	42.7	46.9	73.3
August	100.8	45.5	43.1	49.6	72.3
September	96.0	44.8	42.9	53.4	77.2
October	85.1	45.0	47.9	55.5	79.4
November	75.6	40.5	43.2	60.7	65.3
December	59.5	33.6	51.7	62.1	56.9
First quarter	104.7	50.3	30.0	52.0	64.7
Second quarter	105.9	59.9	42.3	48.6	71.9
Third quarter	100.8	48.2	42.9	50.0	74.2
Fourth quarter	73.4	39.7	47.6	59.4	67.2
Nominal Price	96.3	49.6	40.8	52.6	69.8
Index Price ** 2000 = 100	124.7	126.3	127.5	129.3	131.6
Real price	77.2	39.2	32.0	40.5	53.0

* The OPEC basket reference currently includes fourteen types of crude oil, which represent the raw materials of member states, according to weights that take into account the production and exports of member countries.

** The Index Price represents GDP Deflator in industrialized countries, as published by the IMF.

Source: Source of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/7): Value of Oil Exports in Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Algeria	26,976	13,912	11,812	12,755	16,272
Bahrain	6,034	3,061	2,518	3,219	4,239
Egypt	4,175	2,155	1,774	2,280	3,021
Iraq	83,446	43,047	28,095	46,513	72,924
Kuwait	81,923	43,274	37,008	43,946	59,091
Libya	7,821	3,581	2,813	11,686	18,618
Oman	30,164	17,392	12,921	15,390	20,235
Qatar	21,511	7,938	6,199	6,658	8,510
Saudi Arabia	284,558	152,910	136,195	170,241	170,241
Sudan **	1,091	574	271	322	440
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	76,447	50,055	43,087	48,987	64,512
Total (Current Price)	624,146	337,898	282,692	361,998	438,104
Total (Real Price 2000=100) ***	500,518	267,536	221,719	279,968	332,905

* Preliminary data.

** Central Bank data.

*** Real prices represent revenues adjusted to the GDP Deflator of industrialized countries, as published by the IMF.

Source: Source of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2017-2018) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	938,892	654,782	596,104	660,321	786,036	19.0	33.4	26.5	24.3	26.3	29.6
Jordan	10,248	9,526	9,917	10,442	11,002	5.4	28.6	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.0
UAE	103,650	76,586	108,852	109,433	124,030	13.3	25.7	21.4	31.2	28.5	29.9
Bahrain	8,217	5,431	4,972	5,854	6,382	9.0	24.6	17.4	15.5	16.6	16.9
Tunisia	12,143	10,274	10,396	9,969	10,106	1.4	25.6	23.6	24.5	25.0	25.4
Algeria	48,755	45,299	45,768	54,777	56,565	3.3	22.8	27.2	28.8	32.1	31.7
Djibouti	491	643	616	644	688	6.9	30.9	37.2	34.1	33.4	34.3
Saudi Arabia	277,371	163,385	138,522	184,403	241,500	31.0	36.7	25.0	21.5	26.9	30.7
Sudan	9,044	9,659	9,321	11,537	4,012	-65.2	11.4	10.0	8.3	9.4	10.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	90,367	56,878	45,968	58,750	77,530	32.0	39.5	33.2	26.7	30.8	36.5
Oman	36,691	23,583	19,788	22,627	28,625	26.5	45.3	34.2	29.6	31.4	36.1
Palestine	3,982	3,612	4,341	4,289	4,127	-3.8	31.3	28.5	32.3	29.6	28.2
Qatar *	92,202	51,432	46,938	44,855	57,120	27.3	44.7	31.8	30.9	26.9	29.7
Comoros	163	186	117	109	204	86.5	27.2	31.5	20.3	17.6	17.0
Kuwait *	112,229	86,558	45,117	43,221	52,968	22.6	64.5	53.2	39.4	39.5	44.3
Lebanon	10,879	9,575	9,923	10,778	11,025	2.3	22.7	19.4	19.5	20.4	19.6
Libya	16,931	8,605	6,362	16,026	23,054	43.9	46.8	28.6	19.1	36.6	53.5
Egypt **	65,576	63,600	61,010	44,588	47,120	5.7	21.4	19.0	18.1	19.0	18.8
Morocco	28,213	23,925	24,574	25,612	27,676	8.1	25.6	23.6	23.8	24.0	23.5
Mauritania	1,355	1,407	1,300	1,379	1,585	14.9	25.2	29.2	27.8	28.0	29.9
Yemen	10,383	4,619	2,301	1,029	717	-30.4	26.4	14.0	9.3	5.5	8.9

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Fiscal year ending March 31.

** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries *
(2017-2018)

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2017-2018) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾		2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	330,530	439,337	32.9	50.1	55.9	13.2	16.5
UAE	33,901	44,494	31.2	31.0	35.9	8.8	11.6
Bahrain	4,395	4,775	8.6	75.1	74.8	12.4	13.5
Tunisia	254	249	-1.9	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.6
Algeria	19,821	22,904	15.6	36.2	40.5	11.6	13.4
Saudi Arabia	116,240	162,997	40.2	63.0	67.0	16.9	20.7
Sudan	688	318	-53.7	6.0	7.9	0.6	0.3
Iraq	50,583	65,278	29.1	86.1	84.2	26.5	34.2
Oman	15,205	21,410	40.8	67.2	74.8	21.1	29.7
Qatar	36,535	47,563	30.2	81.5	83.3	21.9	24.8
Kuwait	38,566	47,281	22.6	89.2	89.3	35.3	39.6
Libya	13,781	20,291	47.2	86.0	88.0	31.5	46.4
Egypt	402	1,630	305.4	0.9	3.5	0.2	0.7
Yemen	103	93	-9.5	10.0	13.0	0.5	0.5

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2017-2018) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾		2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
	Total Arab Countries	206,626		241,128	16.7	31.3	30.7	8.2	9.1
Jordan	6,222	6,395	2.8	59.6	58.1	15.5	15.1
UAE	45,535	55,548	22.0	41.6	44.8	11.9	13.4
Bahrain	761	819	7.6	13.0	12.8	2.2	2.2
Tunisia	8,781	8,862	0.9	88.1	87.7	22.0	22.2
Algeria	24,875	25,452	2.3	45.4	45.0	14.6	14.3
Djibouti	368	411	11.5	57.2	59.6	19.1	20.4
Saudi Arabia	25,937	44,267	70.7	14.1	18.3	3.8	5.7
Sudan	9,554	2,478	-74.1	82.8	61.7	7.7	6.5
Iraq	5,314	7,840	47.5	9.0	10.1	2.8	3.7
Oman	3,475	4,623	33.0	15.4	16.2	4.8	5.8
Palestine	3,178	3,033	-4.6	74.1	73.5	21.9	20.7
Qatar	6,728	7,967	18.4	15.0	13.9	4.0	4.1
Comoros	85	113	31.9	78.1	55.3	13.7	9.4
Kuwait	1,846	2,815	52.5	4.2	5.3	1.5	2.0
Lebanon	8,213	8,820	7.4	76.2	80.0	15.6	15.7
Libya	724	1,388	91.7	4.5	6.0	1.7	3.2
Egypt	31,250	34,048	9.0	70.1	72.3	13.3	13.6
Morocco	22,639	25,024	10.5	88.4	90.4	20.6	21.2
Mauritania	903	1,012	12.1	65.5	63.8	18.3	19.1
Yemen	237	215	-9.2	23.0	30.0	1.3	2.7

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
Hydrocarbon Revenues	61.9	51.4	44.5	50.1	55.9
Tax Revenues	25.6	30.8	31.9	31.3	30.7
Taxes on Income and Profits	6.9	8.4	8.4	12.3	12.3
Taxes on Goods and Services	13.6	15.0	14.0	10.5	11.3
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	2.8	4.0	4.9	4.1	3.7
Other Taxes and Fees	2.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	3.4
Non-tax Revenues	5.1	8.7	11.1	11.5	9.9
Other Revenues *	5.4	8.1	11.9	6.5	3.2
Grants	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4
Total Revenues and Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Investment income and capital revenues .

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/5) : Structure of Tax Revenues of Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

	2017						2018 ⁽¹⁾					
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)	
Jordan	18.3	67.8	6.9	7.0	6,222		18.0	70.2	6.3	5.5	6,395	
UAE	86.6	7.4	5.6	0.4	45,535		86.7	8.4	4.8	0.1	55,548	
Bahrain	...	9.1	25.8	65.0	761		...	10.5	27.0	62.6	820	
Tunisia	40.9	40.0	3.3	15.8	8,781		35.7	47.8	8.8	7.7	8,862	
Algeria	44.5	34.5	14.8	6.2	24,875		45.8	37.5	13.1	3.6	25,452	
Djibouti	41.8	51.6	...	6.6	368		50.7	41.2	...	8.1	411	
Saudi Arabia	14.2	48.3	21.6	15.9	25,937		9.8	68.4	9.6	12.2	44,267	
Sudan	6.6	76.5	16.8	0.1	9,554		70.7	10.7	18.6	...	2,478	
Iraq	63.3	25.5	11.1	...	5,314		54.1	37.9	8.0	...	7,840	
Oman	34.0	...	27.0	39.0	3,475		32.0	...	30.0	38.0	4,622	
Palestine	6.8	10.5	80.3	2.4	3,178		7.8	13.2	69.8	9.2	3,032	
Qatar	21.3	...	36.7	42.0	6,728		22.0	...	35.0	43.0	7,967	
Comoros	...	...	12.3	87.7	85		...	...	35.8	64.2	113
Kuwait	38.4	...	58.7	2.9	1,846		36.0	...	60.0	4.0	2,815	
Lebanon	...	28.1	17.5	54.5	8,213		...	30.4	54.0	15.6	8,820	
Libya	83.7	...	16.3	...	724		...	...	19.0	81.0	1,388
Egypt	27.9	45.0	7.4	19.7	31,250		34.7	48.2	6.0	11.1	34,048	
Morocco	22.3	48.2	3.8	25.7	22,639		21.2	48.8	4.1	25.9	25,024	
Mauritania	31.0	51.1	12.7	5.2	903		3.0	52.5	18.0	26.5	1,012	
Yemen	40.9	32.6	13.9	12.6	237		31.3	25.0	10.7	33.0	215	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

	Public Expenditures (Million U.S. Dollars)						Percentage Change (2017-2018) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2014		2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	
	Total Arab Countries	1,014,145	905,153	836,116	828,645	899,731		8.6	36.1	36.6	34.1	33.0	33.9
Jordan	10,975	10,835	11,207	11,539	12,127	5.1	30.6	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.7	
UAE	112,896	100,858	120,309	110,184	121,062	9.9	28.0	28.2	34.5	28.7	29.2	
Bahrain	9,427	9,466	9,394	9,407	9,806	4.2	28.2	30.4	29.2	26.6	26.0	
Tunisia	12,936	12,907	11,187	11,256	11,610	3.1	27.3	29.6	26.3	28.2	29.1	
Algeria	86,839	95,038	66,644	64,104	71,948	12.2	40.6	57.2	41.9	37.6	40.3	
Djibouti	644	1,017	916	676	703	4.0	40.5	58.9	50.7	35.0	35.0	
Saudi Arabia	304,161	267,011	221,470	248,000	274,667	10.8	40.2	40.8	34.3	36.1	35.1	
Sudan	6,000	10,867	11,108	13,632	4,971	-63.5	7.6	11.2	9.9	11.1	13.0	
Iraq	99,436	44,455	56,748	63,878	88,118	37.9	43.5	26.0	32.9	33.5	41.5	
Oman	39,459	35,628	33,571	30,429	32,511	6.8	48.7	51.7	50.2	42.2	41.0	
Palestine	4,339	3,947	4,391	4,811	3,931	-18.3	34.1	31.1	32.7	33.2	26.9	
Qatar *	62,366	52,571	51,688	55,823	52,959	-5.1	30.2	32.5	40.1	33.5	27.6	
Comoros	167	181	185	204	217	6.6	27.9	30.7	32.0	32.8	18.2	
Kuwait⁽²⁾ *	66,690	74,368	60,379	58,426	63,720	9.1	38.3	45.7	52.7	53.4	53.3	
Lebanon	13,912	13,461	14,848	14,078	16,611	18.0	29.1	27.2	29.1	26.7	29.6	
Libya	34,474	33,211	27,116	28,424	31,094	9.4	95.2	110.5	81.4	65.0	72.2	
Egypt **	102,248	100,252	101,521	70,263	68,058	-3.1	33.4	30.0	30.2	29.9	27.2	
Morocco	34,051	28,883	29,487	29,884	32,464	8.6	30.9	28.5	28.5	27.2	27.5	
Mauritania	1,392	1,429	1,208	1,271	1,414	11.3	25.9	29.6	25.8	25.8	26.6	
Yemen	11,735	8,766	2,738	2,355	1,741	-26.1	29.8	26.5	11.1	12.6	21.7	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

⁽²⁾ Public expenditures of Kuwait are classified as current expenditures, capital expenditures, and expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non movable assets.

* Fiscal year ending March 31.

** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017						2018 ⁽¹⁾						
	Current Expenditures			Capital Expenditures			Current Expenditures			Capital Expenditures			Total Expenditures*
	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Total Expenditures*	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Total Expenditures*	
Total Arab Countries	658,048	-2.0	827,883	169,836	3.2	827,883	727,675	10.6	171,737	1.1	899,412		
Jordan	10,988	2.3	11,518	530	12.8	11,518	11,583.6	5.4	492	-7.0	12,076		
UAE	98,004	-7.8	110,184	12,179	-13.3	110,184	106,534.5	8.7	14,527	19.3	121,062		
Bahrain	8,464	2.0	9,407	943	-13.7	9,407	8,928.7	5.5	878	-6.9	9,806		
Tunisia	8,818	1.7	11,256	2,438	-3.1	11,256	9,442.6	7.1	2,167	-11.1	11,610		
Algeria	41,368	-1.2	64,104	22,737	-8.2	64,104	44,217.4	6.9	27,730	22.0	71,948		
Djibouti	472	2.8	676	204	-55.4	676	524.8	11.1	178	-12.4	703		
Saudi Arabia	192,600	3.7	248,000	55,400	54.9	248,000	220,000.0	14.2	54,667	-1.3	274,667		
Sudan	12,854	28.4	13,632	778	-28.9	13,632	4,420.4	-65.6	551	-29.2	4,971		
Iraq	42,339	-1.2	63,878	21,538	54.9	63,878	67,263.7	58.9	20,854	-3.2	88,118		
Oman	21,909	-9.6	30,429	8,520	-8.7	30,429	25,057.2	14.4	7,454	-12.5	32,511		
Palestine	4,176	3.0	4,546	370	9.4	4,546	3,332.9	-20.2	330	-10.9	3,662		
Qatar	32,194	4.7	55,823	23,629	12.8	55,823	31,592.0	-1.9	21,367	-9.6	52,959		
Comoros	106	-4.0	192	86	15.2	192	204.4	92.2	13	-84.8	217		
Kuwait **	54,456	36.9	58,426	3,970	-80.7	58,426	60,119.0	10.4	3,601	-9.3	63,720		
Lebanon	13,705	-1.8	14,078	374	-58.3	14,078	16,112.8	17.6	498	33.4	16,611		
Libya	26,891	10.0	28,424	1,534	-42.7	28,424	29,850.3	11.0	1,244	-18.9	31,094		
Egypt	62,419	-32.8	69,801	7,382	-14.1	69,801	60,422.1	-3.2	7,636	3.4	68,058		
Morocco	23,157	0.7	29,884	6,727	3.7	29,884	25,469.3	10.0	6,995	4.0	32,464		
Mauritania	840	7.0	1,271	431	1.9	1,271	903.8	7.6	511	18.4	1,414		
Yemen	2,289	-14.0	2,355	66	-14.0	2,355	1,695.5	-25.9	45	-31.6	1,741		

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

* Represents the sum of current and capital expenditures, while public expenditures includes this total in addition to net public lending.

** The current expenditures item includes social security transfers, while the capital expenditures item includes expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non movable assets.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
Current Expenditures	76.4	77.8	80.3	79.4	80.9
Capital Expenditures	23.4	21.8	19.7	20.5	19.1
Net Public Lending	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2014-2018)**

	Expenditure on Defence and Security (%)									
	Expenditure on Public Services					Expenditure on Defence and Security				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	26.9	30.2	31.4	30.0	32.5	16.1	17.7	17.2	14.5	24.6
Jordan	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	28.6	25.1	26.0	27.5	30.2
UAE	...	45.6	44.4	45.2	...	...	14.2	13.1	13.3	...
Bahrain	14.8	14.2	...	...	...	27.5	26.4	...	...	...
Tunisia	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.1	6.5	13.0	14.0	14.0	26.8	11.4
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	30.4	41.6	32.6	39.3	36.7	22.3	40.9	33.0	33.1	29.0
Oman	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.1	...	1.5	1.4	1.5	8.5	...
Palestine	12.5	16.4	16.5	17.1	13.1	28.8	29.2	29.1	27.2	21.9
Qatar	57.3	64.2	...	...	...	11.7	19.8	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	17.5	18.9	21.3	...	...	8.4	7.9	9.5	...	...
Lebanon	12.5	14.2	17.2	17.3	16.1	13.0	14.9	20.1	19.2	18.2
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	31.9	34.1	37.8	38.7	38.9	10.7	12.3	12.3	12.0	15.7
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	12.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	...	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	...
Yemen	21.8	28.3	...	...	...	15.1	19.7	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2014-2018)**

	Expenditure on Social Services										Expenditure on Economic Affairs				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total Arab Countries	35.7	34.6	37.6	34.0	31.1	12.7	10.7	5.9	10.7	9.2	12.7	10.7	5.9	10.7	9.2
Jordan	49.1	42.5	43.2	42.5	43.3	7.1	4.8	5.5	4.6	6.9	7.1	4.8	5.5	4.6	6.9
UAE	...	30.3	27.8	28.3	...	...	12.9	...	12.7	...	...	12.9	...	12.7	...
Bahrain	40.7	42.0	...	...	...	15.3	16.5	...	...	...	15.3	16.5	...	...	...
Tunisia	51.4	52.0	52.0	...	44.7	23.2	24.0	24.0	...	18.7	23.2	24.0	24.0	...	18.7
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	22.0	41.9	33.0	16.9	12.2	22.4	11.7	10.1	11.9	7.6	22.4	11.7	10.1	11.9	7.6
Oman	39.7	41.0	39.0	39.1	...	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	...	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	...
Palestine	54.9	51.8	51.7	52.6	61.7	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2
Qatar	8.9	10.1	...	...	...	1.4	2.7	...	...	...	1.4	2.7	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	41.4	40.8	41.0	42.1	...	23.5	23.7	17.2	17.9	...	23.5	23.7	17.2	17.9	...
Lebanon	19.1	20.1	23.0	22.3	22.1	27.5	24.3	22.4	23.4	24.5	27.5	24.3	22.4	23.4	24.5
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	53.7	49.6	46.2	45.9	40.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	4.4
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	37.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	...	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	...	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	...
Yemen	19.6	25.5	...	...	...	5.5	7.2	...	...	...	5.5	7.2	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2014-2018)**

	Other Expenditures					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	(%)
Total Arab Countries	8.7	6.9	8.0	10.7	2.6	
Jordan	13.7	13.8	11.0	10.5	14.6	
UAE	...	1.8	2.1	2.1	...	
Bahrain	1.8	0.9	...	...	...
Tunisia	6.0	3.9	3.9	1.1	...	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2.8	6.3	0.1	16.8	...	
Oman	50.4	48.5	51.3	44.2	...	
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Qatar	2.9	4.1	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	9.3	8.8	11.0	21.6	...	
Lebanon	17.2	26.5	17.3	17.8	19.1	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	29.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	...	
Yemen	2.2	2.8	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances
(2014-2018)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million U.S. dollars)						As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁾		
Total Arab Countries	-75,253	-250,370	-240,012	-168,323	-113,695	-2.7	-10.1	-9.8	-6.7	-4.3		
Jordan	-727	-1,309	-1,290	-1,097	-1,124	-2.0	-3.5	-3.3	-2.7	-2.7		
UAE	-9,246	-24,272	-11,457	-750	2,968	-2.3	-6.8	-3.3	-0.2	0.7		
Bahrain	-1,210	-4,035	-4,423	-3,552	-3,424	-3.6	-13.0	-13.8	-10.1	-9.1		
Tunisia	-793	-2,633	-791	-1,287	-1,504	-1.7	-6.0	-1.9	-3.2	-3.8		
Algeria	-38,083	-49,739	-20,876	-9,328	-15,383	-17.8	-29.9	-13.1	-5.5	-8.6		
Djibouti	-152	-375	-300	-32	-15	-9.6	-21.7	-16.6	-1.7	-0.7		
Saudi Arabia	-26,790	-103,626	-82,948	-63,597	-33,167	-3.5	-15.8	-12.9	-9.3	-4.2		
Sudan	3,044	-1,208	-1,787	-2,095	-959	3.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.7	-2.5		
Iraq	-9,069	12,423	-10,779	-5,127	-10,587	-4.0	7.3	-6.2	-2.7	-5.0		
Oman	-2,768	-12,045	-13,783	-7,802	-3,885	-3.4	-17.5	-20.6	-10.8	-4.9		
Palestine	-356	-335	-51	-523	197	-2.8	-2.6	-0.4	-3.6	1.3		
Qatar	29,836	-1,139	-4,749	-10,968	4,161	14.5	-0.7	-3.1	-6.5	2.2		
Comoros	-4	5	-68	-95	-14	-0.6	0.8	-11.7	-15.3	-1.2		
Kuwait	45,539	12,190	-15,262	-15,205	-10,752	26.2	7.5	-13.3	-13.9	-9.0		
Lebanon	-3,034	-3,886	-4,925	-3,301	-5,587	-6.3	-7.9	-9.7	-6.3	-10.0		
Libya	-17,542	-24,606	-20,754	-12,398	-8,040	-48.4	-81.9	...	-28.4	-18.7		
Egypt	-36,672	-36,651	-40,511	-25,676	-20,938	-12.0	-11.0	-12.0	-10.9	-8.4		
Morocco	-5,838	-4,958	-4,913	-4,272	-4,789	-5.3	-4.9	-4.8	-3.9	-4.1		
Mauritania	-36	-22	93	108	170	-0.7	-0.5	2.0	2.2	3.2		
Yemen	-1,352	-4,147	-437	-1,326	-1,024	-3.4	-12.5	-1.8	-7.1	-12.7		

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt
(2017-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017		2018 ⁽¹⁾		Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt (%)
	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) *	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) *	
Total Arab Countries	417,955	69.0	433,934	78.9	3.8
Jordan	21,724	54.1	22,879	54.1	5.3
Tunisia	8,061	20.2	8,425	21.1	4.5
Sudan	13,236	10.7	14,427	37.6	9.0
Lebanon	49,385	93.7	51,901	92.5	5.1
Egypt	268,963	114.6	274,342	109.7	2.0
Morocco	55,797	50.9	61,159	51.9	9.6
Mauritania	789	16.0	801	15.1	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Percentage of GDP to total Arab countries included in Annex (6/11).

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity *
(2014-2018)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries	10.07	5.67	7.98	8.74	5.95
Jordan	6.86	8.09	4.02	0.25	1.22
U.A.E.	7.91	5.45	3.26	4.14	2.53
Bahrain	6.51	2.95	1.25	4.20	2.37
Tunisia	8.20	5.40	8.00	11.64	6.31
Algeria	14.61	0.13	0.82	8.27	8.03
Djibouti	6.38	18.64	8.60	20.00	0.66
Saudi Arabia	11.92	2.54	0.79	0.21	2.80
Sudan	17.00	20.46	29.00	68.35	111.83
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	3.88	-9.10	7.03	2.64	2.73
Oman	15.86	10.02	1.84	4.18	8.25
Palestine	6.84	8.17	9.91	12.73	2.46
Qatar	10.60	3.44	-4.57	21.26	-6.52
Kuwait	3.36	1.67	3.59	3.83	3.97
Lebanon	5.90	5.06	7.43	4.19	2.73
Libya	-3.30	12.51	22.07	15.22	-0.07
Egypt	15.77	18.61	39.00	20.92	11.83
Morocco	5.95	5.59	4.61	5.59	4.14
Mauritania	8.62	10.00	6.57	12.72	3.99
Yemen	-0.31	13.32	17.40	-28.69	50.93

* Represents for all countries the money supply M2, except for Saudi Arabia and Tunisia which represents the money supply M3.
Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity
(2014-2018)**

	(Percent)									
	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
Total Arab Countries	50.31	49.21	49.11	50.35	49.48	49.96	49.94	49.48	50.16	49.29
Jordan	31.57	68.43	31.26	68.74	31.59	68.41	30.75	69.25	29.01	70.99
U.A.E.	38.75	61.25	38.50	61.50	38.68	61.32	38.58	61.42	37.11	62.89
Bahrain	31.73	68.27	32.80	67.20	32.61	67.39	31.67	68.33	31.55	68.45
Tunisia	43.60	56.40	44.99	55.01	44.92	55.08	46.98	53.02	45.73	54.27
Algeria	70.16	29.84	67.58	32.42	68.09	31.91	68.53	31.47	68.04	31.96
Djibouti	45.05	54.95	46.54	53.46	48.61	51.39	40.97	59.03	41.02	58.98
Saudi Arabia	66.09	33.91	64.56	35.44	64.03	35.97	65.44	34.56	66.15	33.85
Sudan	55.42	44.58	56.46	43.54	59.75	40.25	59.50	40.50	53.96	46.04
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	81.17	18.83	82.54	17.46	83.64	16.36	83.07	16.93	81.75	18.25
Oman	34.92	65.08	35.45	64.55	32.28	67.72	30.75	69.25	28.31	71.69
Palestine	47.00	53.00	47.87	52.13	47.64	52.36	44.00	56.00	42.37	57.63
Qatar	24.65	75.35	24.34	75.66	25.80	74.20	20.40	79.60	21.11	78.89
Kuwait	28.27	71.73	27.19	72.81	27.27	72.73	27.37	72.63	26.88	73.12
Lebanon	4.69	95.31	4.86	95.14	5.08	94.92	5.10	94.90	5.45	94.55
Libya	95.98	4.02	97.57	2.43	98.13	1.87	97.87	2.13	98.23	1.77
Egypt	27.75	72.25	27.32	72.68	23.62	76.38	23.03	76.97	23.11	76.89
Morocco	69.08	30.92	70.03	29.97	71.19	28.81	72.72	27.28	73.93	26.07
Mauritania	86.27	13.73	83.78	16.22	82.31	17.69	82.32	17.68	81.16	18.84
Yemen	51.55	48.45	60.51	39.49	61.39	38.61	42.20	57.80	53.64	46.36

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)
(2017-2018)**

	(Percent)					
	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Jordan	3.13	-19.23	-0.81	9.05	0.00	0.00
U.A.E.	26.84	27.35	-1.94	-6.07	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	-116.69	-953.65	6.51	3.72	3.93	-7.78
Tunisia	-170.37	-58.25	12.97	7.55	10.38	6.08
Algeria	-10.87	-8.71	28.12	11.48	4.99	-6.32
Djibouti	26.13	4.04	11.22	2.87	32.82	26.31
Saudi Arabia	-6.90	-1.00	9.09	3.79	0.00	0.00
Sudan	-10.80	-613.43	46.67	60.05	-85.60	-582.63
Iraq	7.02	31.87	8.59	-54.58	0.00	0.00
Oman	-5.41	18.84	8.35	5.02	56.64	-2.34
Palestine	4.58	-0.22	16.52	7.90	8.56	6.09
Qatar	-25.41	-19.98	21.70	-3.61	0.00	0.00
Kuwait	-3.09	10.01	6.08	1.82	0.31	6.02
Lebanon	2.68	-15.15	4.12	-4.50	-8.56	-336.51
Libya	2.33	12.74	40.09	0.45	-9.44	44.25
Egypt	208.79	-32.61	5.67	14.32	12.71	7.19
Morocco	8.66	-4.61	5.21	5.92	6.73	3.37
Mauritania	53.89	-30.97	8.18	10.77	5.23	19.80
Yemen	46.41	3.26	-46.13	41.48	-49.23	-11.74

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity
(2014-2018)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)								Domestic Assets (Net)								Other Items (Net)															
	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018			
	Total		Government		Total		Government		Total		Government		Total		Government		Total		Government		Total		Government		Total		Government		Total		Government	
Total Arab Countries	1.0	-11.7	-11.0	-0.5	-0.2	35.2	32.5	14.7	9.0	10.9	9.3	8.6	3.8	2.7	-0.3	0.4	-1.4	0.3	0.5	3.4												
Jordan	3.7	0.7	2.2	0.8	-5.3	3.2	-0.1	7.4	3.1	1.8	-3.0	-0.6	-3.4	6.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
U.A.E.	3.8	-3.2	1.0	5.7	7.0	4.1	-2.5	8.7	4.2	2.2	-1.0	-1.5	0.7	-4.5	-5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bahrain	8.2	-15.3	-5.7	-2.6	-3.5	-3.6	28.1	17.9	9.6	6.9	12.2	7.6	4.6	4.4	-0.3	2.0	0.3	-0.0	-0.7	1.4												
Tunisia	-3.6	-0.9	-4.9	-2.5	-2.0	13.4	2.9	11.2	4.3	15.4	4.1	17.9	3.7	10.6	0.3	-1.6	-4.8	-2.6	-3.8	2.2-												
Algeria	4.3	-2.6	-20.3	-9.9	-6.5	21.7	10.4	24.3	18.7	20.0	15.4	21.6	14.6	10.4	4.3	-11.4	-21.6	1.0	-3.4	4.2												
Djibouti	-1.5	14.0	8.1	20.0	3.3	2.7	-1.3	4.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.4	-4.0	-3.5												
Saudi Arabia	3.3	-21.2	-21.5	-8.2	-1.1	106.2	106.5	8.0	1.9	8.0	5.2	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sudan	0.3	-18.1	-10.9	-3.2	-121.4	19.2	9.0	21.4	9.3	28.4	12.9	47.6	18.4	53.4	0.0	-2.4	17.2	11.5	24.0	179.8												
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-6.3	-24.6	-17.1	7.0	31.9	5.1	2.7	18.2	17.1	22.3	22.1	3.5	2.2	-23.4	-20.7	6.2	-0.8	0.1	-5.8	0.4												
Oman	-1.8	-13.3	-1.0	-1.6	5.1	19.7	0.2	27.4	11.5	3.9	-8.7	9.5	-0.3	5.9	-2.8	-2.0	-4.1	-1.1	-3.7	-2.7												
Palestine	1.6	-2.8	-0.4	2.1	-0.1	5.0	-1.8	12.4	3.9	11.2	-0.3	10.6	-0.3	5.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.4	0.8	-0.0	2.7												
Qatar	4.0	-15.4	-20.4	-3.0	-2.5	6.5	2.7	17.5	11.8	-45.1	12.5	24.3	8.1	-4.1	-5.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0												
Kuwait	1.7	-1.0	3.9	-1.5	4.4	4.4	-0.5	5.2	-2.4	4.9	2.3	5.4	2.6	1.7	-2.4	-2.8	-2.6	-5.2	-0.1	-2.1												
Lebanon	-1.7	-4.0	1.7	0.7	-3.7	5.3	2.2	6.7	4.2	5.7	3.3	3.2	0.7	-3.5	-2.5	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	10.0												
Libya	-36.0	-23.4	-10.6	2.7	13.2	-116.7	40.2	34.6	33.9	25.6	27.3	8.9	10.6	0.1	0.8	149.4	1.3	7.1	3.6	-13.3												
Egypt	-2.4	-6.3	-9.4	15.5	-2.2	20.0	14.7	29.1	21.9	47.0	29.6	6.6	3.1	14.7	10.3	-1.9	-4.2	1.4	-1.2	-0.7												
Morocco	3.5	5.2	1.7	2.0	-1.1	2.9	-0.6	1.9	0.4	4.7	-0.6	5.4	2.4	6.1	3.2	-0.5	-1.5	-1.9	-1.8	-0.9												
Mauritania	-18.9	-7.0	-4.0	4.5	-3.6	19.7	10.2	12.3	-1.1	2.8	-4.6	9.4	3.7	11.9	-1.4	7.7	4.7	7.7	-1.2	-4.3												
Yemen	-8.8	-24.7	-6.8	7.8	1.1	7.4	6.9	28.4	34.1	30.9	29.3	-66.0	-55.6	44.8	41.8	1.1	9.6	-6.7	29.4	5.0												

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in Consolidated Balance
Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

	2017		2018		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
	Total Arab Countries *		3,275,324.3		3,362,122.0		2.7
Jordan	49,102.5	69,256.0	50,913.0	71,809.6	3.7	3.7
U.A.E.	2,693,807.0	733,507.7	2,877,960.0	783,651.5	6.8	6.8
Bahrain	31,389.0	83,481.4	32,569.0	86,619.7	3.8	3.8
Tunisia	111,022.0	45,876.9	121,853.5	45,982.5	9.8	0.2
Algeria	14,098,999.9	127,018.0	15,362,500.0	133,587.0	9.0	5.2
Djibouti	385,168.2	2,167.3	391,200.0	2,201.2	1.6	1.6
Saudi Arabia	2,305,760.6	614,869.5	2,363,398.2	630,239.5	2.5	2.5
Sudan	211,245.9	31,609.4	447,850.0	13,571.2	112.0	- 57.1
Iraq	108,003,321.0	87,003.0	113,187,480.4	91,373.4	4.8	5.0
Oman	31,488.6	81,894.9	33,947.7	88,290.5	7.8	7.8
Palestine	15,544.0	15,544.0	15,798.0	15,798.0	1.6	1.6
Qatar	1,363,639.8	374,626.3	1,417,956.0	389,548.4	4.0	4.0
Kuwait	63,410.7	210,038.9	66,545.0	219,222.5	4.9	4.4
Lebanon	331,432,843.9	219,857.1	376,097,249.9	249,484.1	13.5	13.5
Libya	163,011.9	116,955.0	103,779.1	76,325.0	-36.3	- 34.7
Egypt	4,666,698.0	315,658.7	5,470,003.2	308,395.1	17.2	- 2.3
Morocco	1,303,447.0	134,491.1	1,377,515.0	146,751.8	5.7	9.1
Mauritania	102,842.0	2,874.7	117,147.0	3,272.3	13.9	13.8
Yemen	3,183,111.0	8,594.4	3,509,214.0	5,998.7	10.2	- 30.2

* Total doesn't include Syria

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries ⁽¹⁾
(2017-2018)**

	2017		2018		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)		Total bank deposit to GDP in local currency (%)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries		2,042,967.6		2,071,169.8		1.4		
Jordan	29,562.0	41,695.3	30,005.0	42,320.2	1.5	1.5	102.3	100.1
U.A.E.	1,417,879.0	386,080.1	1,525,722.0	415,445.1	7.6	7.6	102.2	100.3
Bahrain	12,288.0	32,680.9	10,317.0	27,438.8	-16.0	-16.0	92.2	72.7
Tunisia	54,952.0	22,707.4	58,372.0	22,027.2	6.2	-3.0	56.7	57.2
Algeria	9,551,800.0	86,052.3	10,677,200.0	92,845.2	11.8	7.9	51.4	52.1
Djibouti	297,100.0	1,671.7	299,500.0	1,685.2	0.8	0.8	87.4	83.9
Saudi Arabia	1,619,062.0	431,749.9	1,661,084.0	442,955.7	2.6	2.6	62.7	56.6
Sudan	139,106.0	20,814.9	302,824.0	9,176.5	117.7	-55.9	16.7	23.9
Iraq	76,475,169.0	64,890.5	81,560,257.0	68,993.0	6.6	6.3	33.9	32.5
Oman	15,644.0	40,686.6	15,988.0	41,581.3	2.2	2.2	57.5	52.4
Palestine	11,589.0	11,589.0	11,858.0	11,858.0	2.3	2.3	79.9	81.1
Qatar	823,034.9	226,108.5	810,343.0	222,621.7	-1.5	-1.5	135.5	115.9
Kuwait	42,140.7	139,585.0	43,484.3	143,252.0	3.2	2.6	116.2	101.6
Lebanon	207,741,682.0	137,806.1	212,303,526.0	140,831.5	2.2	2.2	258.1	250.9
Libya	95,880.0	68,790.4	88,373.0	64,994.5	-7.8	-5.5	157.1	123.9
Egypt	3,311,046.0	223,961.4	3,753,292.0	211,608.1	13.4	-5.5	95.4	84.6
Morocco ⁽²⁾	951,598.0	98,186.9	990,513.0	105,523.0	4.1	7.5	89.5	89.1
Mauritania	53,657.0	1,499.8	56,956.0	1,590.9	6.1	6.1	30.5	30.0
Yemen	2,374,412.0	6,410.9	2,586,836.0	4,421.9	8.9	-31.0	58.9	55.0

⁽¹⁾ Excludes deposits of non-residents.

⁽²⁾ Includes banks and collective funds working in money markets.

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/7): Total Loans and Credit Facilities ⁽¹⁾
(2017-2018)**

	2017		2018		Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		2,022,980.5		2,138,591.4		5.7
Jordan	33,098.4	46,683.2	35,235.3	49,697.2	6.5	6.5
U.A.E.	1,452,696.0	395,560.5	1,509,294.0	410,971.8	3.9	3.9
Bahrain	15,901.1	42,290.2	16,983.1	45,167.8	6.8	6.8
Tunisia	83,409.4	34,466.7	89,361.5	33,721.3	7.1	-2.2
Algeria	10,968,800.0	98,818.0	11,847,700.0	103,023.5	8.0	4.3
Djibouti	112,500.0	633.0	115,300.0	648.8	2.5	2.5
Saudi Arabia	1,742,779.4	464,741.2	1,844,716.2	491,924.3	5.8	5.8
Sudan	115,788.1	17,325.8	195,920.2	5,937.0	69.2	-65.7
Iraq	52,182,944.0	44,073.4	51,348,016.9	43,474.7	-1.6	-1.4
Oman	23,272.2	60,525.9	24,730.1	64,317.6	6.3	6.3
Palestine	8,222.0	8,222.0	8,680.0	8,680.0	5.6	5.6
Qatar	911,038.2	250,285.2	940,431.2	258,360.2	3.2	3.2
Kuwait	35,371.8	117,164.0	36,861.0	121,433.0	4.2	3.6
Lebanon	128,987,369.5	85,564.2	129,446,735.6	85,868.5	0.4	0.4
Libya	17,942.8	12,873.3	17,880.4	13,150.3	-0.3	2.2
Egypt	3,266,003.5	220,914.7	4,770,683.2	268,967.9	46.1	21.8
Morocco ⁽²⁾	1,126,920.0	116,276.8	1,200,582.0	127,902.5	6.5	10.0
Mauritania	59,226.0	1,655.5	66,105.0	1,846.5	11.6	11.5
Yemen	1,817,369.0	4,906.9	2,046,610.0	3,498.5	12.6	-28.7

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans and credit facilities to public and private sector.

⁽²⁾ Includes banks and collective funds working in money markets.

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/8): Credit Facilities for Private Sector
(2017-2018)**

	2017		2018		Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		1,382,519.0		1,454,517.0		5.2
Jordan	22,503.0	31,739.1	23,683.1	33,403.5	5.2	5.2
U.A.E.	1,086,414.0	295,824.1	1,130,181.0	307,741.6	4.0	4.0
Bahrain	8,970.2	23,856.9	9,860.5	26,224.7	9.9	9.9
Tunisia	73,313.5	30,294.8	79,633.7	30,050.5	8.6	-0.8
Algeria	8,875,800.0	79,962.2	9,790,300.0	85,133.0	10.3	6.5
Djibouti	92,000.0	517.7	93,500.0	526.1	1.6	1.6
Saudi Arabia	1,405,210.0	374,228.7	1,452,452.0	385,400.5	3.4	3.0
Sudan	72,735.5	10,883.7	127,415.5	3,861.1	75.2	-64.5
Iraq	21,168,720.0	17,879.0	23,073,286.0	19,523.9	9.0	9.2
Oman	21,024.2	54,679.3	22,049.8	57,346.7	4.9	4.9
Palestine	6,729.0	6,729.0	7,294.0	7,294.0	8.4	8.4
Qatar	478,994.6	131,591.9	541,224.8	148,688.1	13.0	13.0
Kuwait	37,198.7	123,215.5	38,669.6	127,391.1	4.0	3.4
Lebanon	80,572,888.9	53,448.3	78,085,656.6	51,798.1	-3.1	-3.1
Libya	12,124.7	8,699.0	11,616.4	8,543.4	-4.2	-1.8
Egypt	997,999.8	67,505.4	1,528,862.1	86,196.2	53.2	27.7
Morocco	665,803.0	68,698.3	682,408.0	72,699.5	2.5	5.8
Mauritania	58,749.0	1,642.2	67,191.0	1,876.8	14.4	14.3
Yemen	416,264.0	1,123.9	478,672.0	818.2	15.0	-27.2

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/9): Total capital of commercial banks
(2017-2018)**

	2017		2018		Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		379,570.0		385,792.0		1.6
Jordan	7,564.2	10,668.8	7,855.4	11,079.5	3.8	3.8
U.A.E.	337,348.0	91,857.9	354,852.0	96,624.1	5.2	5.2
Bahrain	2,939.7	7,818.4	3,059.2	8,136.2	4.1	4.1
Tunisia	16,904.1	6,985.2	17,809.9	6,720.7	5.4	-3.8
Algeria	1,059,800.0	9,547.7	1,161,100.0	10,096.5	9.6	5.7
Djibouti	29,000.0	163.2	29,500.0	166.0	1.7	1.7
Saudi Arabia	317,603.9	84,694.4	303,886.9	81,036.5	-4.3	-4.3
Sudan	22,847.2	3,418.7	31,058.5	941.2	35.9	-72.5
Iraq	12,629,467.0	10,687.0	14,014,205.0	11,858.0	11.0	11.0
Oman	4,883.8	12,701.7	5,304.5	13,795.8	8.6	8.6
Palestine	1,800.0	1,800.0	1,797.0	1,797.0	-0.2	-0.2
Qatar	146,716.3	40,306.7	145,919.0	40,087.6	-0.5	-0.5
Kuwait	8,620.0	28,420.7	8,835.7	29,257.3	2.5	2.9
Lebanon	28,831,143.0	19,125.2	30,382,503.5	20,154.2	5.4	5.4
Libya	5,561.4	3,990.1	7,221.2	5,310.9	29.8	33.1
Egypt	493,995.0	33,414.2	593,995.0	33,489.0	20.2	0.2
Morocco	121,842.0	12,571.8	131,841.0	14,045.5	8.2	11.7
Mauritania	24,157.0	675.2	25,251.0	705.3	4.5	4.5
Yemen	267,799.0	723.1	287,051.0	490.7	7.2	-32.1

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2018)

a- Volume Indicators

Market / Exchange	Number of Listed Companies		Listed Foreign Companies	Market Capitalization (Billion U.S. Dollars)		Change of Market Capitalization (Billion U.S. Dollars)	Market Capitalization to GDP * (%)	Average Company Market Capitalization	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets **	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2017	2018		2017	2018					
Amman Stock Exchange	194	196	0	22.75	23.94	-1.19	53.82	116.1	31.7	60
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	73	70	2	137.59	124.53	13.06	33.22	1,965.6	15.9	48
Dubai Financial Market	65	67	23	93.47	107.28	-13.81	22.57	1,395.1	11.9	46
Bahrain Bourse	43	44	4	21.75	21.60	0.15	57.62	494.3	25.1	12
Tunis Stock Exchange	81	81	1	9.83	8.85	0.98	24.67	121.4	21.4	23
Saudi Stock Exchange	179	190	0	495.72	450.56	45.16	63.35	2,609.1	78.7	31
Damascus Securities Exchange	24	25	0	1.30	1.27	0.03	5.33	52.0	...	7
Muscat Securities Market	113	113	0	47.21	46.63	0.58	59.54	417.8	53.5	17
Qatar Stock Exchange	45	46	0	161.67	129.63	24.72	84.20	3,514.6	41.5	9
Palestine Exchange	49	48	0	3.72	3.89	-0.17	25.45	77.5	23.5	8
Kuwait Stock Exchange	216	216	11	94.70	91.10	3.60	66.84	438.4	43.0	12
Beirut Stock Exchange	30	30	0	9.68	11.47	-1.79	17.25	322.7	3.9	14
Egyptian Exchange	222	252	1	41.79	44.43	-2.64	16.70	165.8	13.6	140
Casablanca Stock Exchange	74	75	1	60.74	67.10	-6.36	56.63	809.9	45.7	17
Total	1,408	1,453	43	1,201.93	1,132.28	62.32	54.80	827.2	39.6	444

* GDP of 2018

** Total Banking Assets - 2018, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

Source: Arab Capital Markets Report and Quarterly Bulletin of Arab capital markets Database - AMF

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2018)

b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		2018 High	2018 Low	Annual Percentage Change (%)
	End 2017	End 2018			
Amman Stock Exchange	2,126.8	1,908.8	2,281.2	1,794.4	-10.3
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	4,398.4	4,915.1	5,079.8	4,378.3	11.7
Dubai Financial Market	3,370.1	2,529.8	3,542.4	2,429.1	-24.9
Bahrain Bourse	1,331.7	1,337.3	1,380.2	1,257.9	0.4
Tunis Stock Exchange	6,281.8	7,271.7	8,431.6	6,152.4	15.8
Saudi Stock Exchange	7,226.3	7,826.7	8,490.8	7,496.9	8.3
Damascus Securities Exchange	5,982.7	6,190.1	6,356.6	5,505.2	3.5
Muscat Securities Market	5,099.3	4,323.7	5,123.2	4,312.9	-15.2
Qatar Stock Exchange	8,523.4	10,299.0	10,604.3	8,252.7	20.8
Palestine Exchange	574.6	529.4	590.1	522.8	-7.9
Kuwait Stock Exchange	5,185.0	5,267.4	5,786.9	4,717.9	1.6
Beirut Stock Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	15,019.1	13,035.8	18,296.0	12,140.0	-13.2
Casablanca Stock Exchange	12,388.8	11,364.3	13,387.5	10,874.8	-8.3
AMF Composite Index	274.7	318.7	323.6	274.7	16.0

Source: Arab Capital Markets Report and Quarterly Bulletin of Arab capital markets Database - AMF

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2018)

c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	No. of Shares Traded (Millions)		Value of Shares Traded (Million U.S. Dollars)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Value of Foreign Investors Transactions (Million U.S. Dollars)			Foreign Investors' trading value / Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	Buy	Sell	Net		Individual	Corporate
	Amman Stock Exchange	1,442.7	1,245.9	4,127.2	3,271.2	17.0	14.4	1,737.2	1,053.9	683.3	42.7	...
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	28,241.5	15,236.0	13,089.1	10,777.9	10.7	7.8	5,493.5	4,968.9	524.6	48.5	32.7	67.3
Dubai Financial Market	82,154.4	45,376.0	31,225.5	16,118.6	31.4	17.2	7,052.0	7,435.8	-383.8	44.9	50.8	49.2
Bahrain Bourse	1,130.0	1,441.1	560.6	859.0	2.7	3.9	320.2	449.6	-129.4	44.8	30.4	69.6
Tunis Stock Exchange	185.5	249.8	839.8	841.8	9.5	8.6	67.0	110.7	-43.8	10.6	...	...
Saudi Stock Exchange	43,299.7	37,820.2	223,006.7	232,231.9	49.6	46.8	20,844.1	20,023.3	820.8	8.8	74.6	25.4
Damascus Securities Exchange	28.8	30.7	28.0	50.3	3.0	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	4,264.0	4,014.5	2,380.8	1,981.0	5.2	4.2	256.4	676.9	-420.5	23.6	28.7	71.3
Qatar Stock Exchange	2,465.5	2,285.9	18,199.5	18,819.0	14.0	11.6	5,054.5	3,926.4	1,128.1	47.7	42.9	57.1
Palestine Exchange	271.2	185.1	469.1	353.5	12.9	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait Stock Exchange	50,623.1	21,710.6	18,906.7	13,756.7	21.3	14.5	3,798.3	2,791.4	1,006.9	24.0	36	64
Beirut Stock Exchange	87.0	90.0	762.1	633.7	6.5	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	79,507.0	59,711.6	14,414.4	18,706.3	36.5	44.8	4,651.7	4,296.1	355.6	27.6	45.2	54.8
Casablanca Stock Exchange	288.8	258.8	6,781.8	4,799.9	10.9	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	293,989.2	189,656.1	334,791.3	323,200.9	29.9	26.9	49,274.9	45,733.0	3,541.9	14.7	...	...

* Turnover ratio = Value Traded / Market Cap. End of the year.

Source : Arab Capital Markets Report and Quarterly Bulletin of Arab capital markets Database - AMF.

**Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports
(2014-2018)**

	Total Exports (FOB)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2014-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	Total Imports (CIF)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2014-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *		
Total Arab Countries	1,250,165	862,003	797,958	956,362	1,095,431	-8.5	14.5	930,132	864,342	811,080	808,824	824,589	-4.6	1.9
Jordan	7,282.1	6,766.7	6,201.0	6,352.9	6,584.5	-4.4	3.6	22,962.2	20,503.8	19,351.7	20,527.1	20,244.3	-3.7	-1.4
UAE	343,063.3	300,476.5	298,624.9	359,544.4	345,500.0	1.6	-3.9	276,024.5	263,417.3	270,959.8	268,000.0	253,000.0	-1.0	-5.6
Bahrain	23,497.9	16,540.4	12,784.6	15,376.0	19,955.0	-13.2	29.8	22,257.6	17,673.3	15,286.8	17,390.7	13,100.0	-7.9	-24.7
Tunisia	16,645.6	14,068.8	13,573.8	14,225.9	15,495.0	-5.1	8.9	23,280.9	19,096.9	19,443.0	20,673.0	22,682.0	-3.9	9.7
Algeria	59,972.6	34,390.1	29,086.7	34,925.0	48,652.5	-16.5	39.3	55,685.6	49,176.8	47,133.5	46,129.0	47,002.0	-6.1	1.9
Djibouti	121.0	126.0	124.3	156.2	168.0	8.9	7.6	600.0	890.1	451.4	636.4	804.0	2.0	26.3
Saudi Arabia	342,432.5	203,550.1	183,579.5	221,835.0	294,373.0	-13.5	32.7	173,833.6	174,675.5	140,169.6	134,519.0	137,065.0	-8.2	1.9
Sudan	4,453.7	3,169.0	3,093.6	4,100.4	3,484.7	-2.7	-15.0	9,211.3	9,509.1	8,311.0	9,133.7	7,850.0	-0.3	-14.1
Syria	1,048.7	780.3	711.9	691.0	750.0	-13.0	8.5	9,323.2	5,562.0	4,850.5	5,945.3	6,302.0	-13.9	6.0
Somalia	633.8	440.0	418.0	450.0	490.0	-10.8	8.9	1,887.3	1,100.0	1,045.0	1,087.0	1,120.0	-16.8	3.0
Iraq	85,370.0	51,338.0	41,298.0	57,559.0	87,260.0	-12.3	51.6	58,602.0	47,467.0	34,208.0	37,866.0	45,736.0	-13.5	20.8
Oman	53,550.0	35,672.0	27,536.0	29,440.9	37,527.2	-18.1	27.5	27,881.0	26,556.0	21,280.0	27,157.3	25,412.0	-0.9	-6.4
Palestine	1,382.2	1,755.3	1,877.7	2,123.0	2,291.0	15.4	7.9	6,213.8	6,057.1	6,206.5	6,564.5	7,105.1	1.8	8.2
Qatar	126,702.5	77,294.2	71,110.7	83,555.1	86,469.0	-13.0	3.5	30,478.7	37,120.0	38,681.6	29,640.6	34,298.0	-0.9	15.7
Comoros	34.2	24.3	36.9	31.0	40.0	-3.2	29.0	279.0	232.0	291.3	238.0	301.0	-5.2	26.5
Kuwait	100,660.0	54,089.0	46,178.0	54,978.0	71,954.0	-18.3	30.9	31,035.7	30,952.0	30,679.0	33,569.0	35,864.0	2.7	6.8
Lebanon	3,314.4	2,953.4	2,977.6	2,844.5	2,952.8	-5.0	3.8	21,444.4	18,600.7	19,125.3	19,588.8	19,986.2	-3.0	2.0
Libya	16,056.3	9,435.2	9,769.4	14,203.8	11,344.4	-4.0	-20.1	18,079.4	12,902.0	10,448.8	9,409.5	12,493.0	-19.6	32.8
Egypt	28,017.2	21,790.5	22,871.8	25,885.2	27,624.0	-2.6	6.7	75,089.2	73,759.8	70,336.6	66,191.1	72,000.0	-4.1	8.8
Morocco	23,906.0	22,340.0	23,002.0	25,676.0	29,313.0	2.4	14.2	46,583.0	38,138.0	41,854.0	45,202.0	51,246.0	-1.0	13.4
Mauritania	2,450.6	1,502.0	1,524.0	1,608.8	1,702.6	-13.1	5.8	3,934.5	2,052.6	2,093.6	2,256.1	2,578.0	-16.9	14.3
Yemen	9,570.8	3,501.0	1,578.2	800.0	1,500.0	-56.3	87.5	15,445.3	8,900.0	8,872.8	7,100.0	8,400.0	-22.8	18.3

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2019".

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade
(2014-2018)**

	Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	
	World	1,250,165	862,003	797,958	956,362		1,095,431	14.5	930,132	864,342	811,080		808,824	824,589	1.9
Arab Countries	120,751	106,528	97,364	104,865	108,724	3.7	120,500	106,361	98,702	101,504	110,513	8.9
European Union	136,873	108,090	98,623	104,962	169,584	61.6	248,360	227,513	225,676	221,614	217,606	-1.8
USA	79,818	42,529	37,148	41,451	60,030	44.8	76,385	71,419	69,213	67,275	61,674	-8.3
ASIA :	465,363	326,140	279,331	303,305	582,536	92.1	424,342	368,766	327,631	393,473	295,519	-24.9
Japan	134,743	73,688	50,735	58,823	89,837	52.7	32,111	28,345	25,287	24,832	21,334	-14.1
India	40,957	39,103	35,879	45,927	105,789	130.3	41,313	35,777	34,577	37,639	49,909	32.6
China	108,183	87,016	78,548	90,577	137,116	51.4	127,684	133,650	130,927	128,177	103,346	-19.4
Rest of Asia	181,480	126,332	114,169	107,979	249,794	131.3	223,235	170,994	136,841	202,825	120,930	-40.4
Rest of the World	447,361	278,716	285,492	401,778	174,557	-56.6	60,545	90,283	89,859	24,959	139,276	458.0
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	9.7	12.4	12.2	11.0	9.9		13.0	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.4	
European Union	10.9	12.5	12.4	11.0	15.5		26.7	26.3	27.8	27.4	26.4	
USA	6.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.5		8.2	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.5	
ASIA :	37.2	37.8	35.0	31.7	53.2		45.6	42.7	40.4	48.6	35.8	
Japan	10.8	8.5	6.4	6.2	8.2		3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	
India	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	9.7		4.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	6.1	
China	8.7	10.1	9.8	9.5	12.5		13.7	15.5	16.1	15.8	12.5	
Rest of Asia	14.5	14.7	14.3	11.3	22.8		24.0	19.8	16.9	25.1	14.7	
Rest of the World	35.8	32.3	35.8	42.0	15.9		6.5	10.4	11.1	3.1	16.9	

* Preliminary data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2019".

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2014-2018)**

Commodity	(Percent)									
	Exports				Imports					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	4.9	4.7	7.8	7.7	7.1	20.8	19.0	19.2	18.9	18.8
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	69.6	62.2	58.7	59.2	63.4	15.9	15.0	13.2	13.8	13.6
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	25.1	29.2	30.7	30.5	28.8	60.8	63.5	65.9	66.1	65.1
Chemicals	13.8	12.4	10.8	9.8	9.3	10.6	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.9
Basic manufactures	4.3	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	17.5	19.1	18.5	18.3	17.9
Machinery and transport equipment	4.5	5.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	26.2	28.3	30.5	30.4	29.6
Other miscellaneous manufactures	2.4	6.4	7.0	7.9	6.8	6.4	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.7
Commodities not classified elsewhere	0.4	4.0	2.4	2.3	1.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Preliminary Data.

⁽¹⁾ Commodity Structure is classified according to Revision 2 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

⁽²⁾ Agricultural commodities: SITC sections 0,1,2,4 minus divisions 27, 28.

⁽³⁾ Mining Products: SITC sections 3, and divisions 27, 28 and 68.

⁽⁴⁾ Manufactures: SITC sections 5,6,7,8 minus divisions 68 and 891.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/4): Intra-Arab Trade
(2014-2018)**

(Millions US dollars)

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%) (2014-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%) (2014-2017)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *		
Total Intra-Trade	120,750.9	106,527.9	97,364.3	104,864.9	108,723.7	-4.6	3.7	120,499.8	106,361.3	98,701.6	101,503.9	110,513.0	-5.6	8.9
Jordan	3,745.5	3,446.1	3,020.1	2,926.0	2,822.2	-7.9	-3.5	6,893.1	5,237.3	4,424.9	4,895.6	5,423.0	-10.8	10.8
UAE	22,611.5	23,874.7	22,530.8	24,234.5	26,237.2	2.3	8.3	21,553.8	21,636.2	21,097.3	22,805.6	24,115.0	1.9	5.7
Bahrain	3,126.7	3,254.8	3,122.0	4,975.7	6,671.3	16.7	34.1	5,334.4	5,085.8	4,738.9	5,033.4	4,827.8	-1.9	-4.1
Tunisia	1,798.0	1,541.4	1,492.9	1,312.2	1,474.4	-7.8	12.4	2,493.4	1,574.1	1,512.9	1,719.2	2,056.1	-6.0	19.6
Algeria	3,286.7	2,088.1	1,574.2	1,406.6	2,107.9	-24.6	49.9	2,549.4	2,468.6	1,838.6	1,680.4	2,051.8	-13.0	22.1
Djibouti	104.6	106.3	97.4	99.0	144.1	-1.8	45.5	389.8	456.6	422.7	479.7	459.5	7.2	-4.2
Saudi Arabia	42,476.5	33,025.6	31,693.0	37,391.2	38,009.5	-4.2	1.7	17,837.6	18,349.0	15,844.3	16,883.5	19,445.3	-1.8	15.2
Sudan	2,344.9	1,833.8	2,154.5	2,836.3	2,129.8	6.5	-24.9	2,148.9	2,058.6	2,137.0	2,618.7	2,186.5	6.8	-16.5
Syria	785.4	590.8	520.5	512.8	520.0	-13.2	1.4	2,421.5	1,169.3	784.6	1,009.7	1,045.2	-25.3	3.5
Somalia	586.7	434.1	387.5	328.4	404.6	-17.6	23.2	983.8	1,024.4	869.4	782.6	474.1	-7.3	-39.4
Iraq	2,666.0	1,942.0	1,836.0	1,529.0	1,785.4	-16.9	16.8	6,896.0	4,211.0	2,267.0	2,611.0	4,046.0	-27.7	55.0
Oman	9,501.0	8,135.0	6,475.1	6,790.4	7,829.2	-10.6	15.3	11,967.0	11,806.0	12,668.7	13,055.6	14,309.8	2.9	9.6
Palestine	112.6	121.1	119.0	141.4	358.3	7.9	153.4	274.4	343.2	320.0	358.3	429.0	9.3	19.7
Qatar	10,292.5	10,197.0	6,158.1	2,565.3	2,820.1	-37.1	9.9	5,487.6	4,695.9	4,921.2	2,058.0	2,054.3	-27.9	-0.2
Comoros	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.5	4.7	-28.7	36.4	42.3	40.2	41.9	55.6	4.8	32.7
Kuwait	2,854.9	2,575.3	2,121.8	2,928.6	4,336.0	0.9	48.1	5,933.3	5,836.2	5,687.5	5,524.0	5,710.8	-2.4	3.4
Lebanon	1,736.3	1,596.5	1,297.2	1,396.5	1,522.6	-7.0	9.0	2,221.0	2,135.1	2,607.7	2,295.1	2,547.9	1.1	11.0
Libya	1,004.7	1,559.1	2,972.0	2,495.5	328.8	35.4	-86.8	3,320.1	2,746.5	2,226.6	2,769.4	382.5	-5.9	-86.2
Egypt	9,451.7	8,274.5	7,856.2	9,426.4	7,661.0	-0.1	-18.7	10,262.1	9,780.8	9,547.7	10,630.1	12,659.0	1.2	19.1
Morocco	1,116.0	1,201.0	1,348.0	1,168.0	1,240.2	1.5	6.2	6,227.0	3,546.0	2,920.0	2,874.0	3,915.4	-22.7	36.2
Mauritania	3.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	8.3	19.0	57.9	755.4	618.9	604.0	338.9	614.1	-23.4	81.2
Yemen	1,142.6	722.3	579.3	392.4	310.2	-30.0	-21.0	4,513.9	1,539.4	1,220.4	1,039.1	1,704.2	-38.7	64.0

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2019".

**Annex Table (8/5) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2014-2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2014-2018)
Total	9.7	12.4	12.2	11.0	9.9	11.0	13.0	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.4	12.7
Jordan	51.4	50.9	48.7	41.7	42.9	47.1	30.0	25.5	22.9	23.8	26.8	25.8
UAE	6.6	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.6	7.3	7.8	8.2	7.8	8.5	9.5	8.4
Bahrain	13.3	19.7	24.4	32.4	33.4	24.6	24.0	28.8	31.0	28.9	36.9	29.9
Tunisia	10.8	11.0	11.0	9.2	9.5	10.3	10.7	8.2	7.8	8.3	9.1	8.8
Algeria	5.5	6.1	5.4	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.6	5.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.3
Djibouti	86.4	84.4	78.3	63.4	85.8	79.7	65.0	51.3	93.6	75.4	57.2	68.5
Saudi Arabia	12.4	16.2	17.3	16.9	12.9	15.1	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.6	14.2	11.8
Sudan	52.6	57.9	69.6	69.2	61.1	62.1	23.3	21.6	25.7	28.7	27.9	25.4
Syria	74.9	75.7	73.1	74.2	69.3	73.5	26.0	21.0	16.2	17.0	16.6	19.3
Somalia	92.6	98.7	92.7	73.0	82.6	87.9	52.1	93.1	83.2	72.0	42.3	43.7
Iraq	3.1	3.8	4.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	11.8	8.9	6.6	6.9	8.8	8.6
Oman	17.7	22.8	23.5	23.1	20.9	21.6	42.9	44.5	59.5	48.1	56.3	50.3
Palestine	8.1	6.9	6.3	6.7	15.6	8.7	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.3
Qatar	8.1	13.2	8.7	3.1	3.3	7.3	18.0	12.7	12.7	6.9	6.0	11.3
Comoros	8.9	15.7	10.0	11.3	6.2	10.4	13.1	18.2	13.8	17.6	18.5	16.2
Kuwait	2.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	6.0	4.7	19.1	18.9	18.5	16.5	15.9	17.8
Lebanon	52.4	54.1	43.6	49.1	51.6	50.1	10.4	11.5	13.6	11.7	12.7	12.0
Libya	6.3	16.5	30.4	17.6	2.9	14.7	18.4	21.3	21.3	29.4	3.1	18.7
Egypt	33.7	38.0	34.3	36.4	27.7	34.0	13.7	13.3	13.6	16.1	17.6	14.8
Morocco	4.7	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.9	13.4	9.3	7.0	6.4	7.6	8.7
Mauritania	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	19.2	30.2	28.8	15.0	23.8	23.4
Yemen	11.9	20.6	36.7	49.0	20.7	27.8	29.2	17.3	13.8	14.6	20.3	19.0

* Preliminary Data.

Source : Sources of Annex Table (8/4).

**Annex Table (8/5) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade
(2014-2018)**

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2014-2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2014-2018)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0
UAE	18.7	22.4	23.1	23.1	24.1	22.3	17.9	20.3	21.4	22.5	21.8	20.5
Bahrain	2.6	3.1	3.2	4.7	6.1	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.7
Tunisia	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
Algeria	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	35.2	31.0	32.6	35.7	35.0	33.9	14.8	17.3	16.1	16.6	17.6	16.2
Sudan	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.1
Syria	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2
Somalia	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
Iraq	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	5.7	4.0	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.6
Oman	7.9	7.6	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.2	9.9	11.1	12.8	12.9	12.9	11.7
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Qatar	8.5	9.6	6.3	2.4	2.6	5.9	4.6	4.4	5.0	2.0	1.9	4.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	2.7	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.4
Lebanon	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
Libya	0.8	1.5	3.1	2.4	0.3	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	0.3	2.6
Egypt	7.8	7.8	8.1	9.0	7.0	7.9	8.5	9.2	9.7	10.5	11.5	9.5
Morocco	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.6
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Yemen	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.9

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/4).

Annex Table (8/6) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2018) *

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total	
Jordan																								
Exports	786.8	261.1	69.9	9.9	92.2	2.3	708.7	83.6	46.5	1.6	657.1	34.8	158.5	138.7	0.0	241.5	107.2	37.2	110.7	11.3	1.0	48.4	2,822.2	
Imports	349.0	824.5	109.7	17.9	79.8	0.0	3,373.2	38.5	70.4	1.7	2.3	48.9	48.4	116.8	0.0	44.7	73.9	0.0	552.5	19.7	0.1	0.1	5,423.0	
UAE																								
Exports	786.8	1,216.4	1,164.8	154.7	242.9	381.3	9,362.8	651.5	112.3	...	...	8,535.3	37.9	55.9	...	1,421.7	558.9	59.2	9,196.6	720.4	319.7	697.1	26,237.2
Imports	349.0	824.5	1,164.8	128.8	19.5	1.3	10,373.8	923.6	44.5	...	232.6	3,210.0	12.7	...	...	1,917.5	488.4	483.5	2,379.6	108.2	67.7	115.3	24,115.0
Bahrain																								
Exports	125.4	2,705.5	1,289.4	30.6	38.8	0.5	1,432.9	14.7	0.1	0.6	65.2	1,087.1	0.4	17.5	...	457.0	35.1	7.8	471.1	138.6	0.2	42.3	6,671.3	
Imports	48.9	1,289.4	1,289.4	4.8	0.2	0.2	3,090.6	14.4	2.5	4.8	0.3	121.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	110.0	32.8	0.0	87.2	10.9	0.1	8.5	4,827.8	
Tunisia																								
Exports	20.1	80.4	423.1	...	422.7	0.9	48.7	3.4	37.9	0.3	9.2	10.5	0.4	20.6	...	7.1	16.8	169.6	57.8	127.5	15.8	1.7	1,474.4	
Imports	18.2	164.7	16.0	...	971.8	...	236.7	13.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	22.4	...	16.0	9.9	51.7	418.4	104.9	1.5	1.1	2,056.1	
Algeria																								
Exports	34.4	6.5	...	1,000.3	...	...	6.1	...	...	...	1.6	0.1	...	5.3	...	...	8.6	7.5	517.6	52.7	7.2	...	2,107.9
Imports	116.3	257.5	17.5	306.0	...	...	594.5	2.6	27.6	...	0.3	46.9	1.4	...	...	...	38.4	0.0	357.4	178.4	0.0	...	2,051.8
Djibouti																								
Exports	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	...	...	3.2	...	...	81.4	1.1	0.3	...	23.9	...	3.3	0.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	...	33.2	144.1
Imports	0.9	104.1	0.7	0.1	...	...	90.1	2.2	1.8	12.0	1.1	94.3	...	46.1	...	8.0	1.9	...	20.4	0.1	0.5	75.0	459.5
Saudi Arabia																								
Exports	3,189.9	13,610.2	7,469.7	237.8	652.1	439.8	...	659.6	1.5	62.1	1,130.1	1,294.1	17.6	0.5	...	2,010.6	502.3	129.9	5,073.7	596.4	23.5	908.2	38,009.5	
Imports	775.5	11,984.6	1,526.5	65.8	7.3	50.7	...	573.1	99.5	69.8	8.1	1,713.6	11.2	5.3	...	411.8	279.3	7.4	1,522.4	179.0	2.6	151.8	19,445.3	
Sudan																								
Exports	23.0	944.6	6.9	12.6	5.6	2.1	549.3	...	22.1	1.4	1.1	3.1	...	35.7	0.0	7.7	30.3	0.5	469.1	0.1	...	14.4	2,129.8	
Imports	96.2	746.0	1.8	5.6	0.0	...	648.8	...	5.6	0.2	...	159.4	...	29.1	0.3	62.6	7.2	0.3	417.8	1.6	...	4.0	2,186.5	
Syria																								
Exports	120.0	320.0	80.0	520.0
Imports	48.2	752.0	245.0	1,045.2
Somalia																								
Exports	1.4	138.0	4.6	0.0	...	11.3	65.8	0.1	0.3	...	...	145.8	...	4.4	...	0.3	0.1	...	9.6	0.5	...	22.4	404.6
Imports	1.4	...	0.7	0.4	...	86.3	65.8	0.5	0.0	...	...	215.4	...	4.4	...	...	0.6	...	85.3	0.3	...	16.1	474.1
Iraq																								
Exports	2.0	201.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	523.3	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1,511.5	28.0	...	...	1,785.4
Imports	887.0	0.0	75.0	17.0	2.0	0.3	1,781.0	0.0	144.0	0.0	0.0	732.0	1.0	112.0	0.0	0.0	202.0	0.0	62.0	0.0	4,046.0
Oman																								
Exports	38.5	2,123.3	146.6	3.7	7.5	170.7	1,641.8	59.4	4.4	209.3	...	...	3.7	1,588.6	1.6	367.8	23.6	14.6	74.1	5.2	0.1	830.3	7,820.2
Imports	39.4	11,257.4	266.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	1,228.4	5.9	2.0	154.5	0.0	...	0.0	877.7	...	17.5	9.2	...	71.6	4.8	0.0	342.6	14,509.8	
Palestine																								
Exports	153.2	38.5	3.0	0.3	...	...	77.3	...	...	...	...	3.6	...	10.1	...	0.7	...	...	69.5	2.3	...	...	358.3
Imports	165.1	40.2	0.5	0.0	...	...	111.3	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	15.6	...	0.8	...	...	89.9	1.8	...	...	429.0
Qatar																								
Exports	175.9	83.4	...	32.3	92.8	43.5	15.0	17.2	0.2	4.2	82.5	889.1	...	...	20.5	849.6	47.6	3.8	418.7	54.6	3.5	0.7	2,820.1
Imports	189.8	59.2	9.7	27.9	16.6	...	...	102.2	13.0	4.7	47.3	982.2	...	...	...	326.8	168.5	0.2	25.6	63.2	0.0	2.6	2,054.3
Comoros																								
Exports	...	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5
Imports	...	43.5	...	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	...	55.6
Kuwait																								
Exports	41.5	1,409.0	103.8	15.1	1.4	7.6	388.5	3.3	26.7	...	...	16.5	0.7	208.3	...	...	254.8	0.5	1,824.2	24.9	0.0	9.4	4,336.0
Imports	135.0	2,570.2	284.8	40.4	...	3.5	1,853.1	10.6	17.1	0.3	0.1	250.9	5.5	72.5	0.0	...	146.5	0.0	314.0	24.9	0.0	5.1	5,710.8	
Lebanon																								
Exports	85.7	497.4	15.0	10.1	36.6	1.8	212.5	9.5	205.4	0.5	147.3	23.8	0.0	133.4	0.0	76.5	...	9.5	70.9	15.9	2.1	8.6	1,522.6	
Imports	129.0	588.6	21.0	27.0	31.3	0.0	502.6	46.5	91.7	0.1	5.2	21.8	0.0	38.6	0.0	270.2	...	130.5	548.9	92.3	1.4	1.0	2,547.9	
Libya																								
Exports	0.0	10.2	...	16.2	9.7	...	9.4	0.0	28.9	...	...	5.6	...	0.2	...	0.0	48.5	...	106.4	93.8	0.0	...	328.8
Imports	2.1	62.7	16.9	165.2	13.9	0.0	45.9	1.5	14.1	...	...	4.1	...	1.8	...	0.5	0.2	...	9.7	23.6	0.5	0.7	382.5
Egypt																								
Exports	270.6	2,693.1	56.0	18.4	982.4	16.5	1,282.8	94.0	42.6	80.4	456.3	130.1	851.2	...	...	291.3	68.9	25.1	1,824.2	35.5	230.9	17.2	7,661.0
Imports	173.0	974.8	158.1	111.7	288.0	8.0	5,349.8	224.8	67.1	10.2	1,701.7	368.9	0.6	571.7	...	2,357.6	70.7	26.4	314.0	154.1	1.3	40.6	12,659.0	
Morocco																								
Exports	20.3	49.3	2.7	118.4	258.0	18.2	97.0	35.0	56.1	0.3	20.7	8.5	3.7	52.6	0.1	26.3	76.0	71.3	63.3	...	287.0	5.4	1,240.2	
Imports	20.6	963.6	81.8	253.1	754.6	0.0	1,102.2	0.5	8.9	0.5	0.1	34.5	0.5	...	...	...	21.2	58.3	534.4	...	1.4	0.0	3,915.4
Mauritania																								
Exports	0.0	6.4																						

Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2018) *

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Jordan	9.25	2.48	0.35	3.27	0.08	25.11	2.96	1.65	0.05	0.05	23.28	1.23	5.62	4.92	0.00	8.56	3.80	1.32	3.92	0.40	0.03	1.71	100
Exports	15.20	2.02	0.33	1.47	0.00	62.20	0.71	1.30	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.90	0.89	2.15	0.00	0.82	1.36	0.00	10.19	0.36	0.00	0.00	100
UAE	3.00	4.64	0.59	0.93	1.45	35.69	2.48	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.53	0.14	0.21	0.00	5.43	2.13	0.23	3.50	2.75	1.22	2.66	100
Exports	1.45	13.03	0.53	0.08	0.01	43.02	3.83	0.18	0.61	0.00	0.96	13.31	0.05	0.00	0.00	7.95	1.90	2.01	9.87	0.45	0.28	0.48	100
Bahrain	1.88	40.55	0.46	0.58	0.01	21.48	0.22	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.98	16.30	0.01	0.26	0.00	6.85	0.53	0.12	7.06	2.08	0.00	0.63	100
Exports	1.01	26.71	0.10	0.00	0.00	64.02	0.30	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.01	2.52	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.68	0.00	1.81	0.23	0.00	0.18	100
Tunisia	1.36	5.45	28.70	28.67	0.06	3.30	0.23	2.57	0.02	0.00	0.62	0.71	0.03	1.40	0.00	0.48	1.14	11.50	3.92	8.65	1.07	0.12	100
Exports	0.89	8.01	0.78	47.26	0.00	11.51	0.64	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.78	0.48	2.51	20.35	5.10	0.07	0.05	100
Algeria	1.63	0.31	...	...	...	0.29	...	0.08	...	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.25	...	...	0.41	0.35	24.55	24.32	0.34	...	100
Exports	5.67	12.55	0.85	17.55	...	28.97	0.13	1.35	...	...	61.54	...	...	...	...	...	1.87	...	17.42	8.69	0.00	...	100
Djibouti	0.01	1.02	0.12	0.07	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.53	0.08	0.22	0.00	15.88	0.00	2.31	0.14	0.01	5.27	0.00	0.00	16.11	100
Exports	0.20	22.66	0.03	0.00	0.00	19.61	0.49	0.39	2.62	0.00	0.23	20.53	0.00	10.02	0.00	1.74	0.42	0.00	4.43	0.01	0.12	16.33	100
Saudia Arabia	8.39	35.81	19.65	1.72	1.16	...	1.74	0.00	0.16	0.00	2.97	3.40	0.05	0.00	...	5.29	1.32	0.34	13.35	1.57	0.06	2.39	100
Exports	3.99	61.63	7.85	0.04	0.26	...	2.95	0.04	0.36	0.00	0.04	8.81	0.06	0.03	...	2.12	1.44	0.04	7.83	0.92	0.01	0.78	100
Sudan	1.08	44.35	0.33	0.59	0.26	25.79	0.07	1.04	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.15	...	1.68	...	0.36	1.42	0.02	22.03	0.00	...	0.67	100
Exports	4.40	34.12	0.08	0.00	...	29.67	...	0.26	0.01	...	...	7.29	...	1.33	...	2.86	0.33	0.01	19.11	0.07	...	0.18	100
Syria	23.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.54	...	...	...	...	...	15.38	...	...	...	...	...	100
Exports	4.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.95	...	...	...	...	25.44	...	...	...	...	...	100
Saudi	0.36	34.11	1.13	0.00	0.00	16.27	0.01	0.07	0.00	...	0.00	36.04	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	2.38	0.12	0.00	5.54	100
Exports	0.30	...	0.14	0.00	0.00	13.88	0.11	0.01	0.00	...	0.00	44.79	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	17.98	0.06	0.00	3.40	100
Iraq	0.11	11.26	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.62	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.09	0.02	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	84.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Exports	21.92	0.00	1.85	0.42	0.05	44.02	0.07	0.07	3.56	0.00	0.00	18.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.53	0.69	0.00	0.00	100
Oman	0.49	27.12	1.87	0.05	0.10	20.97	0.76	0.06	0.06	2.56	6.68	...	0.05	20.29	0.02	4.70	0.30	0.19	0.95	0.07	0.00	10.60	100
Exports	0.28	78.88	1.86	0.01	0.00	8.58	0.04	0.01	1.08	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	6.13	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.50	0.03	0.00	2.39	100
Palestine	42.75	10.73	0.83	0.08	0.00	21.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	...	2.81	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	19.39	0.65	0.00	0.00	100
Exports	38.48	9.36	0.13	0.00	0.00	25.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	...	3.64	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	20.95	0.42	0.00	0.00	100
Qatar	6.24	2.96	...	3.29	1.54	...	0.61	0.01	0.15	0.15	2.93	31.53	0.00	...	0.73	30.13	1.69	0.13	14.85	1.94	0.12	0.02	100
Exports	9.24	2.88	0.47	0.81	...	0.73	4.97	0.63	0.23	0.23	2.30	47.81	0.00	...	...	15.91	8.20	0.01	1.24	3.08	0.00	0.12	100
Comoros	0.00	3.47	2.41	0.02	0.00	1.87	7.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	3.61	0.00	0.00	100
Exports	0.00	78.24	0.00	1.17	0.00	5.28	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	8.10	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	2.05	0.19	0.40	100
Kuwait	0.96	32.50	2.39	0.35	0.03	8.06	0.08	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.02	4.80	0.00	...	5.88	0.01	42.07	0.57	0.00	0.22	100
Exports	2.33	45.01	4.99	0.71	0.00	32.45	0.19	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.00	4.39	0.10	1.27	0.00	...	2.57	0.00	5.50	0.05	0.00	0.09	100
Lebanon	5.63	30.04	0.98	2.40	1.23	13.95	0.62	13.49	0.04	0.04	9.67	1.56	0.00	8.76	...	5.03	0.62	0.62	4.66	1.04	0.14	0.57	100
Exports	5.06	23.10	0.82	1.06	...	19.73	1.83	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.85	0.00	1.52	...	10.61	5.12	5.12	21.54	3.63	0.05	0.04	100
Libya	0.00	3.09	...	4.92	2.94	2.86	0.01	0.01	8.78	...	...	1.70	...	0.06	...	0.01	14.75	...	32.35	28.53	0.01	0.18	100
Exports	5.53	16.39	4.42	43.19	3.64	12.00	0.39	3.68	...	...	...	1.07	...	0.47	...	0.13	0.06	...	2.54	6.17	0.12	0.18	100
Egypt	3.53	35.15	0.73	12.82	0.22	16.74	1.23	0.56	1.05	1.05	5.96	0.23	11.11	1.70	...	3.80	0.90	0.33	...	0.46	3.01	0.22	100
Exports	1.37	7.70	1.25	0.88	2.27	42.26	1.78	0.53	0.08	0.08	13.44	2.91	0.00	4.52	...	18.62	0.56	0.21	...	1.22	0.01	0.32	100
Morocco	1.64	3.97	0.22	9.55	20.80	7.82	2.82	4.53	0.02	0.02	1.67	0.69	0.30	3.04	0.22	0.68	6.13	5.75	5.10	...	23.14	0.44	100
Exports	0.53	24.61	2.09	6.46	19.27	28.15	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.88	0.01	1.34	0.00	0.67	0.54	1.49	13.65	...	0.04	0.00	100
Mauritania	0.01	77.66	0.00	1.93	2.24	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.49	0.00	4.39	0.95	...	0.00	100
Exports	0.09	55.18	0.68	0.30	0.30	1.53	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.08	22.31	18.69	...	0.00	100
Yemen	0.04	32.22	0.42	0.36	...	39.98	0.01	0.04	0.04	4.90	0.00	16.17	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.14	3.67	...	...	0.00	100
Exports	2.78	38.20	0.63	0.09	...	38.58	3.06	0.86	0.86	1.39	0.02	11.15	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.58	0.47	0.00	1.12	0.36	...	0.00	100

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Sources of Annex Tables (8/4) and (8/6).

**Annex Table (8/8): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2014-2018)**

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports							Intra-Arab Imports					Average Annual Change (2014-2018)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	Average Annual Change (2014-2018)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *		
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	22.1	20.3	19.8	19.6	19.7	20.3	18.6	17.5	21.2	20.8	20.8	19.8	
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	21.5	18.2	15.9	16.1	17.2	17.8	33.9	28.9	24.1	25.3	25.9	27.6	
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	50.7	55.0	59.6	60.2	58.3	56.8	43.3	46.5	46.1	46.1	46.2	45.6	
Chemicals	12.4	15.1	18.3	17.9	18.1	16.4	13.4	14.7	12.4	12.1	12.2	13.0	
Basic manufactures	19.4	18.4	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	19.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.8	
Machinery and transport equipment	6.3	8.0	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.0	7.0	8.8	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.2	
Other miscellaneous manufactures	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.8	12.1	13.0	3.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.6	
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	5.8	6.0	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.2	7.3	8.6	8.0	7.3	7.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

* Preliminary data.

⁽¹⁾ Commodity Structure is classified according to Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

⁽²⁾ Agricultural commodities : SITC sections 0, 1, 2, 4 minus divisions 27, 28.

⁽³⁾ Mining Products: SITC sections 3, and divisions 27, 28, 68.

⁽⁴⁾ Manufactures: SITC sections 5, 6, 7, 8 minus divisions 68, 891.

⁽⁵⁾ Commodities not classified elsewhere: SITC section 9 and division 891.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/9): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil
(2018) ***

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total				
Value		889.0	0.0	0.0	97.9		4,924.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		142.2		477.1		33.7	0.0			0.0		6,564.1	(%)		
Share		13.5	0.0	0.0	1.5		75.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		2.2		7.3		0.5	0.0			0.0		100.00			
Importing Countries																											
Jordan																										2,287.9	34.9
UAE		232.5			34.7		1,927.0							93.7												0.0	0.0
Bahrain																										0.0	0.0
Tunisia																										0.0	0.0
Algeria																										0.0	0.0
Djibouti																										0.0	0.0
Saudia Arabia																										0.0	0.0
Sudan																										0.0	0.0
Syria																										0.0	0.0
Somalia																										0.0	0.0
Iraq																										0.0	0.0
Oman																										0.0	0.0
Palestine																										0.0	0.0
Qatar																										0.0	0.0
Comoros																										0.0	0.0
Kuwait																										0.0	0.0
Lebanon					13.8		22.3							47.7		249.6										375.5	5.7
Libya																										0.0	0.0
Egypt							2,372.0									227.5										2,727.1	41.5
Morocco					49.4		602.8						0.8					33.7								779.4	11.9
Mauritania																										394.1	6.0
Yemen																										0.0	0.0

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/10) "A" : Total Trade in Services in Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	-339,470	-315,108	-295,042	-312,279	-327,425	183,079	179,595	183,452	202,029	212,918	-156,390	-135,512	-111,590	-110,250	-114,507
Jordan	-4,641	-4,535	-4,584	-4,742	-4,800	7,150	6,278	6,044	6,796	7,291	2,509	1,743	1,460	2,053	2,491
UAE	-72,560	-68,757	-70,553	-71,856	-72,352	62,087	60,805	65,646	70,557	71,884	-10,472	-7,952	-4,907	-1,299	-468
Bahrain	-6,764	-6,592	-7,500	-7,800	-7,939	8,571	9,113	10,998	11,356	11,915	1,807	2,520	3,498	3,556	3,977
Algeria	-11,816	-11,132	-10,877	-11,278	-11,731	3,557	3,475	3,429	3,111	3,279	-8,259	-7,657	-7,448	-8,167	-8,452
Tunisia	-3,513	-3,169	-3,101	-3,134	-3,302	4,953	3,472	3,421	3,439	4,019	1,440	303	320	305	717
Djibouti	-200	-189	-179	-171	-182	385	371	358	370	385	186	182	179	199	203
Saudi Arabia	-100,545	-88,036	-70,267	-78,575	-83,842	12,516	14,474	17,253	18,132	19,652	-88,029	-73,562	-53,014	-60,443	-64,190
Sudan	-1,891	-1,589	-1,508	-1,568	-1,145	1,568	1,727	1,545	1,059	1,229	-323	139	37	-509	84
Iraq	-18,816	-17,812	-15,039	-16,269	-18,000	3,580	5,033	5,531	6,045	5,571	-15,237	-12,779	-9,508	-10,224	-12,429
Oman	-10,014	-10,214	-9,924	-10,811	-10,080	3,130	3,395	3,498	4,010	3,492	-6,883	-6,819	-6,426	-6,801	-6,589
Palestine	-995	-1,480	-1,420	-1,502	-1,626	790	584	502	569	612	-205	-897	-918	-933	-1,013
Qatar	-32,859	-30,775	-31,541	-31,541	-32,504	13,526	14,997	15,176	17,706	18,273	-19,333	-15,778	-16,366	-13,835	-14,231
Comoros	-116	-114	-115	-116	-120	87	82	78	75	79	-29	-32	-37	-41	-41
Kuwait	-24,311	-25,985	-25,624	-26,788	-31,819	6,213	6,012	5,605	6,589	7,505	-18,098	-19,972	-20,019	-20,199	-24,314
Lebanon	-13,208	-13,682	-13,268	-13,847	-14,338	14,706	15,838	15,157	15,115	15,292	1,498	2,156	1,890	1,268	954
Libya	-7,456	-4,658	-2,859	-3,665	-3,771	79	483	86	103	145	-7,377	-4,175	-2,774	-3,563	-3,626
Egypt	-17,550	-17,519	-17,235	-17,820	-18,693	21,898	18,539	13,606	19,535	23,574	4,348	1,020	-3,629	1,715	4,881
Morocco	-8,875	-7,920	-8,446	-9,797	-10,553	16,237	14,685	15,327	17,266	18,542	7,362	6,765	6,881	7,469	7,988
Mauritania	-899	-949	-1,002	-998	-630	278	232	194	194	180	-621	-717	-808	-804	-450
Yemen	-2,442	...	...	...	...	1,767	...	...	...	...	-674	...	...	...	...

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "B" : Trade in Services in Arab Countries - Transport
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	-94,419	-84,583	-76,370	-79,679	-82,066	55,257	54,601	55,761	62,237	63,790	-39,162	-29,982	-20,609	-17,442	-18,277
Jordan	-2,681	-2,542	-2,548	-2,578	-2,621	1,604	1,237	1,249	1,257	1,336	-1,077	-1,304	-1,299	-1,321	-1,284
UAE	-16,349	-13,760	-14,132	-14,415	-14,949	23,760	23,433	25,508	27,924	28,344	7,411	9,673	11,376	13,508	13,395
Bahrain	-1,381	-1,297	-1,044	-1,153	-1,339	705	798	176	194	278	-676	-499	-869	-960	-1,061
Algeria	-4,063	-3,711	-3,614	-3,478	-3,611	842	685	677	711	716	-3,221	-3,027	-2,937	-2,766	-2,895
Tunisia	-1,654	-1,372	-1,291	-1,357	-1,471	1,154	881	949	977	1,142	-500	-491	-342	-380	-329
Djibouti	-138	-130	-122	-99	-95	145	140	140	135	141	7	10	18	36	46
Saudi Arabia	-19,927	-20,097	-16,353	-15,799	-15,714	2,886	2,853	4,383	4,302	4,508	-17,040	-17,244	-11,970	-11,497	-11,206
Sudan	-921	-964	-386	-913	-785	416	532	260	131	128	-505	-432	-126	-782	-657
Iraq	-6,837	-5,511	-4,006	-4,466	-5,113	328	328	507	587	967	-6,509	-5,183	-3,499	-3,879	-4,146
Oman	-4,001	-3,945	-3,550	-4,094	-3,760	1,160	1,257	1,306	1,654	1,282	-2,841	-2,688	-2,244	-2,440	-2,479
Palestine	-143	-181	-186	-328	-377	10	5	4	13	10	-134	-176	-182	-315	-367
Qatar	-12,117	-11,460	-10,954	-10,925	-11,449	6,429	7,413	7,607	10,235	10,060	-5,688	-4,046	-3,347	-690	-1,389
Comoros	-75	-75	-74	-64	-59	10	9	9	6	7	-66	-66	-65	-58	-52
Kuwait	-5,577	-5,307	-4,808	-5,473	-4,479	1,651	1,525	1,219	1,287	1,096	-3,926	-3,782	-3,589	-4,186	-3,383
Lebanon	-2,030	-2,154	-1,960	-1,871	-2,137	971	988	944	1,037	1,331	-1,059	-1,166	-1,016	-834	-806
Libya	-3,045	-1,645	-915	-986	-1,280	33	33	33	40	39	-3,012	-1,612	-882	-946	-1,241
Egypt	-8,157	-7,179	-7,025	-7,429	-8,163	9,785	9,727	8,191	8,600	8,843	1,629	2,549	1,166	1,170	680
Morocco	-3,639	-3,024	-3,175	-4,043	-4,451	3,086	2,725	2,568	3,123	3,517	-553	-299	-608	-920	-935
Mauritania	-233	-230	-226	-206	-214	35	33	33	25	45	-198	-197	-194	-181	-169
Yemen	-1,450	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	-1,205	...	...	...	...

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "C" : Trade in services in Arab Countries - Travel
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments						Receipts						Net					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *	
Total Arab Countries	-84,277	-82,308	-82,212	-82,816	-83,933		66,831	65,544	68,397	79,029	86,027		-17,446	-16,764	-13,816	-3,787	2,094	
Jordan	-1,143	-1,161	-1,260	-1,388	-1,389		4,382	4,071	4,049	4,645	5,256		3,238	2,909	2,790	3,257	3,867	
UAE	-16,832	-16,649	-17,148	-17,662	-18,007		18,352	17,493	19,510	21,070	21,386		1,520	845	2,362	3,408	3,380	
Bahrain	-611	-822	-1,891	-1,791	-1,990		1,208	1,574	3,846	3,642	4,195		597	752	1,954	1,851	2,205	
Algeria	-609	-683	-477	-581	-493		258	314	209	141	169		-351	-369	-268	-440	-324	
Tunisia	-680	-695	-749	-795	-864		2,356	1,380	1,237	1,305	1,741		1,676	685	488	509	877	
Djibouti	-20	-20	-19	-17	-18		31	26	22	22	26		11	7	3	5	8	
Saudi Arabia	-24,118	-19,346	-16,658	-17,552	-16,644		8,238	10,130	11,096	12,056	13,790		-15,879	-9,216	-5,562	-5,496	-2,854	
Sudan	-439	-195	-203	-29	-13		967	949	1,009	1,029	1,043		528	754	806	1,000	1,030	
Iraq	-6,115	-7,934	-7,677	-8,093	-7,855		1,938	2,833	3,120	2,959	2,586		-4,177	-5,101	-4,557	-5,134	-5,269	
Oman	-1,654	-1,767	-2,138	-2,336	-1,953		1,375	1,540	1,618	1,748	1,633		-279	-227	-520	-588	-320	
Palestine	-664	-1,114	-1,030	-752	-737		603	426	352	225	245		-62	-688	-678	-527	-492	
Qatar	-8,682	-8,171	-9,089	-9,638	-9,272		4,591	5,035	5,411	5,971	5,565		-4,090	-3,135	-3,678	-3,668	-3,707	
Comoros	-22	-21	-20	-18	-17		50	46	42	34	32		27	25	22	16	15	
Kuwait	-11,795	-13,117	-12,477	-11,291	-13,336		369	500	600	1,319	1,252		-11,426	-12,617	-11,877	-9,972	-12,084	
Lebanon	-4,995	-4,741	-5,040	-5,587	-5,795		6,523	6,857	7,044	7,610	7,686		1,529	2,116	2,004	2,024	1,891	
Libya	-1,143	-967	-710	-1,275	-841		0	0	0	0	0		-1,143	-967	-710	-1,275	-841	
Egypt	-3,140	-3,442	-4,110	-2,160	-2,667		7,208	6,065	2,645	7,775	11,615		4,068	2,623	-1,466	5,615	8,948	
Morocco	-1,455	-1,403	-1,458	-1,789	-2,009		7,385	6,265	6,547	7,442	7,781		5,930	4,862	5,089	5,653	5,772	
Mauritania	-62	-60	-58	-62	-35		37	39	41	35	26		-25	-21	-17	-27	-9	
Yemen	-97	...	...	...	...		961	...	...	...	...		863	...	...	...	...

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

Annex Table (8/10) "D" : Trade in Services in Arab Countries - Others *
(2014-2018)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018**	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018**	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018**
Total Arab Countries	-160,774	-148,217	-136,459	-149,784	-161,426	60,992	59,450	59,294	60,763	63,101	-99,782	-88,766	-77,165	-89,021	-98,325
Jordan	-816	-832	-776	-776	-791	1,164	970	746	893	699	348	138	-31	117	-92
UAE	-39,379	-38,349	-39,273	-39,778	-39,396	19,975	19,879	20,628	21,563	22,154	-19,404	-18,470	-18,645	-18,215	-17,242
Bahrain	-4,772	-4,473	-4,564	-4,856	-4,610	6,659	6,740	6,976	7,520	7,443	1,886	2,268	2,412	2,665	2,833
Algeria	-7,143	-6,738	-6,786	-7,220	-7,627	2,456	2,477	2,543	2,259	2,394	-4,687	-4,261	-4,243	-4,961	-5,233
Tunisia	-1,179	-1,102	-1,061	-982	-967	1,443	1,211	1,236	1,157	1,136	264	109	175	176	169
Djibouti	-41	-39	-37	-54	-69	209	205	195	213	218	168	166	158	159	149
Saudi Arabia	-56,500	-48,594	-37,256	-45,224	-51,484	1,392	1,492	1,774	1,774	1,354	-55,109	-47,102	-35,482	-43,450	-50,130
Sudan	-531	-430	-919	-626	-347	185	247	276	-101	58	-346	-183	-643	-727	-289
Iraq	-5,864	-4,367	-3,356	-3,710	-5,032	1,313	1,872	1,904	2,499	2,018	-4,551	-2,495	-1,452	-1,211	-3,015
Oman	-4,359	-4,502	-4,237	-4,382	-4,368	595	597	574	609	578	-3,764	-3,904	-3,662	-3,774	-3,790
Palestine	-188	-186	-204	-421	-512	178	153	147	331	357	-10	-33	-57	-90	-155
Qatar	-12,060	-11,145	-11,498	-10,978	-11,783	2,506	2,548	2,158	1,501	2,648	-9,554	-8,597	-9,341	-9,477	-9,135
Comoros	-19	-18	-21	-34	-44	28	27	26	36	40	9	9	6	2	-4
Kuwait	-6,939	-7,560	-8,339	-10,024	-14,004	4,193	3,988	3,786	3,983	5,157	-2,746	-3,573	-4,553	-6,041	-8,847
Lebanon	-6,183	-6,787	-6,268	-6,390	-6,406	7,211	7,993	7,169	6,468	6,275	1,028	1,206	901	78	-131
Libya	-3,268	-2,046	-1,234	-1,405	-1,650	46	450	53	63	106	-3,222	-1,596	-1,181	-1,342	-1,544
Egypt	-6,253	-6,899	-6,100	-8,231	-7,863	4,905	2,746	2,770	3,161	3,115	-1,349	-4,152	-3,330	-5,070	-4,748
Morocco	-3,781	-3,493	-3,813	-3,965	-4,093	5,766	5,695	6,212	6,701	7,244	1,985	2,202	2,400	2,736	3,151
Mauritania	-604	-660	-718	-730	-381	207	161	120	134	109	-397	-498	-597	-596	-272
Yemen	-894	...	...	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	-333	...	...	...	...

* Includes the following services: construction, insurance services and pension and financial services and fees for the use of intellectual property, wired and wireless communications and computer services and personal services, cultural services, government services, and other businesses.

** Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
	Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)				
Total Arab Countries	1,247,737.2	855,131.9	770,452.8	892,282.8	1,073,052.6
Jordan	8,394.6	7,841.6	7,557.0	7,519.7	7,781.3
UAE	343,038.4	300,476.4	295,027.1	313,556.3	316,898.3
Bahrain	23,497.9	16,540.4	12,784.6	15,376.1	18,258.2
Tunisia	16,708.8	14,068.8	13,574.4	14,228.0	15,485.2
Algeria	59,808.8	34,378.1	29,338.5	34,610.1	41,697.7
Djibouti	125.0	135.0	140.0	200.0	200.0
Saudi Arabia	342,458.8	203,536.5	183,607.5	221,862.0	294,387.0
Sudan	4,453.7	3,093.7	3,093.6	4,100.4	3,484.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	85,370.0	51,338.0	41,298.0	57,559.0	87,260.0
Oman	53,565.7	35,682.7	27,544.9	32,885.3	40,500.0
Palestine	1,382.2	1,755.3	1,877.7	2,123.0	2,291.0
Qatar	126,702.5	77,294.2	57,308.8	67,498.4	84,288.5
Comoros	24.0	27.0	18.2	19.2	20.1
Kuwait	104,529.6	54,427.5	46,508.1	55,198.7	72,284.1
Lebanon	3,520.1	3,196.0	2,873.1	4,041.0	3,001.9
Libya	19,263.6	10,857.9	6,762.3	14,266.3	29,994.1
Egypt	25,268.7	19,030.9	20,018.3	23,339.4	28,045.8
Morocco	19,965.8	18,625.3	19,055.4	21,500.0	24,574.7
Mauritania	1,935.4	1,387.5	1,365.3	1,600.0	1,800.0
Yemen	7,723.7	1,438.9	700.0	800.0	800.0
	Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)				
Total Arab Countries	-843,393.3	-763,288.4	-708,771.8	-731,547.1	-754,687.1
Jordan	-20,373.4	-18,185.6	-17,155.4	-18,226.0	-17,989.1
UAE	-248,422.1	-237,075.6	-239,918.4	-246,339.0	-235,379.6
Bahrain	-19,784.6	-15,709.6	-13,588.3	-16,076.1	-19,110.1
Tunisia	-23,369.4	-19,096.9	-18,382.5	-19,536.1	-21,434.7
Algeria	-59,457.1	-52,253.6	-49,287.2	-48,813.3	-48,990.7
Djibouti	-650.0	-750.0	-850.0	-950.0	-1,000.0
Saudi Arabia	-158,461.9	-159,271.1	-127,843.4	-123,401.0	-125,639.0
Sudan	-8,290.2	-7,479.6	-7,491.1	-8,220.3	-7,065.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-49,812.0	-40,347.0	-29,077.0	-32,186.0	-38,876.0
Oman	-27,888.2	-26,564.4	-21,287.4	-24,122.2	-26,000.0
Palestine	-6,213.8	-6,057.1	-6,206.5	-6,564.5	-7,105.1
Qatar	-31,145.3	-28,496.2	-31,934.1	-30,765.7	-33,307.1
Comoros	-227.6	-229.0	-185.0	-202.8	-209.5
Kuwait	-26,989.5	-26,531.0	-26,988.0	-29,504.9	-31,338.5
Lebanon	-19,384.4	-16,706.2	-16,719.5	-18,439.3	-17,831.8
Libya	-30,361.3	-16,424.1	-8,664.7	-9,450.9	-13,677.9
Egypt	-56,446.4	-50,420.0	-51,066.1	-52,403.9	-57,635.4
Morocco	-40,969.8	-33,324.6	-36,673.9	-39,545.1	-44,797.4
Mauritania	-2,646.3	-1,944.2	-1,753.5	-2,000.0	-2,100.0
Yemen	-12,500.2	-6,422.8	-3,700.0	-4,800.0	-5,200.0

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2019.

**Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
	Trade Balance				
Total Arab Countries	404,343.9	91,843.5	61,680.9	160,735.7	318,365.4
Jordan	-11,978.8	-10,344.0	-9,598.3	-10,706.4	-10,207.8
UAE	94,616.4	63,400.9	55,108.7	67,217.2	81,518.6
Bahrain	3,713.3	830.9	-803.7	-700.0	-851.9
Tunisia	-6,660.6	-5,028.1	-4,808.1	-5,308.1	-5,949.5
Algeria	351.7	-17,875.4	-19,948.7	-14,203.1	-7,293.0
Djibouti	-525.0	-615.0	-710.0	-750.0	-800.0
Saudi Arabia	183,996.9	44,265.4	55,764.1	98,461.0	168,748.0
Sudan	-3,836.4	-4,385.9	-4,397.4	-4,119.9	-3,580.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	35,558.0	10,991.0	12,221.0	25,373.0	48,384.0
Oman	25,677.5	9,118.3	6,257.5	8,763.1	14,500.0
Palestine	-4,831.5	-4,301.8	-4,328.8	-4,441.6	-4,814.1
Qatar	95,557.1	48,798.1	25,374.7	36,732.7	50,981.3
Comoros	-203.6	-202.0	-166.8	-183.6	-189.4
Kuwait	77,540.1	27,896.5	19,520.1	25,693.8	40,945.6
Lebanon	-15,864.4	-13,510.2	-13,846.4	-14,398.3	-14,830.0
Libya	-11,097.7	-5,566.2	-1,902.4	4,815.5	16,316.2
Egypt	-31,177.7	-31,389.1	-31,047.8	-29,064.5	-29,589.6
Morocco	-21,004.0	-14,699.2	-17,618.5	-18,045.1	-20,222.6
Mauritania	-710.9	-556.7	-388.2	-400.0	-300.0
Yemen	-4,776.5	-4,983.9	-3,000.0	-4,000.0	-4,400.0
	Net Services and Income				
Total Arab Countries	-148,549.1	-114,999.7	-83,896.7	-83,176.4	-103,398.8
Jordan	2,091.0	1,309.6	1,154.1	1,846.2	2,290.9
UAE	-11,888.3	-6,203.9	-2,807.1	1,481.0	1,516.0
Bahrain	1,806.9	2,520.2	3,497.9	3,555.9	3,976.9
Tunisia	13.2	-757.4	-595.5	-623.2	-246.5
Algeria	-13,080.8	-11,982.7	-9,018.0	-10,761.6	-13,073.5
Djibouti	320.0	350.0	380.0	400.0	400.0
Saudi Arabia	-71,502.9	-56,282.2	-37,287.4	-49,745.0	-57,077.0
Sudan	-1,270.5	-1,124.0	-824.0	-1,710.2	-1,728.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-16,539.5	-13,210.7	-11,068.7	-11,663.8	-14,414.4
Oman	-11,169.7	-9,081.2	-8,280.6	-9,707.4	-10,200.0
Palestine	1,277.3	814.5	978.8	1,059.4	1,379.4
Qatar	-28,633.2	-19,343.7	-17,475.0	-14,140.4	-17,976.6
Comoros	-25.4	-26.0	-53.0	-45.0	-47.5
Kuwait	-2,450.8	-7,284.0	-6,243.2	-1,422.7	-5,700.9
Lebanon	920.4	1,647.4	1,071.8	1,059.0	899.7
Libya	-6,780.9	-2,937.3	-2,046.2	-2,945.1	-4,285.3
Egypt	-2,402.7	-3,983.2	-7,938.9	-3,628.7	-2,176.5
Morocco	14,430.2	12,538.8	13,435.1	14,295.3	13,764.9
Mauritania	-873.5	-572.4	-426.7	-100.0	-200.0
Yemen	-2,789.8	-1,391.5	-350.0	-380.0	-500.0

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2019.

**Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Goods, Services & Income Balance					
Total Arab Countries	255,794.8	-23,156.2	-22,215.8	77,559.3	214,966.6
Jordan	-9,887.8	-9,034.4	-8,444.2	-8,860.1	-7,916.9
UAE	82,728.0	57,196.9	52,301.6	68,698.3	83,034.6
Bahrain	5,520.2	3,351.1	2,694.1	2,855.9	3,125.0
Tunisia	-6,647.4	-5,785.5	-5,403.6	-5,931.3	-6,196.0
Algeria	-12,729.1	-29,858.1	-28,966.7	-24,964.8	-20,366.5
Djibouti	-205.0	-265.0	-330.0	-350.0	-400.0
Saudi Arabia	112,494.0	-12,016.9	18,476.7	48,716.0	111,671.0
Sudan	-5,107.0	-5,509.9	-5,221.4	-5,830.1	-5,308.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	19,018.5	-2,219.7	1,152.3	13,709.2	33,969.6
Oman	14,507.8	37.1	-2,023.1	-944.3	4,300.0
Palestine	-3,554.3	-3,487.2	-3,350.0	-3,382.2	-3,434.7
Qatar	66,923.9	29,454.4	7,899.7	22,592.3	33,004.7
Comoros	-229.0	-228.0	-219.8	-228.6	-236.9
Kuwait	75,089.3	20,612.5	13,276.9	24,271.1	35,244.7
Lebanon	-14,943.9	-11,862.7	-12,774.6	-13,339.3	-13,930.3
Libya	-17,878.6	-8,503.5	-3,948.6	1,870.4	12,030.9
Egypt	-33,580.4	-35,372.3	-38,986.7	-32,693.2	-31,766.1
Morocco	-6,573.8	-2,160.4	-4,183.4	-3,749.8	-6,457.7
Mauritania	-1,584.4	-1,129.1	-815.0	-500.0	-500.0
Yemen	-7,566.3	-6,375.4	-3,350.0	-4,380.0	-4,900.0
Net Current Transfers					
Total Arab Countries	-60,206.6	-85,751.9	-85,245.3	-72,780.9	-81,036.6
Jordan	7,276.9	5,624.9	4,751.1	4,554.3	4,944.9
UAE	-28,236.9	-39,646.0	-39,101.4	-41,198.1	-45,189.4
Bahrain	-2,364.4	-2,367.3	-2,391.5	-2,466.0	-3,268.9
Tunisia	2,313.0	1,937.1	1,707.7	1,851.0	1,767.2
Algeria	3,220.0	2,759.4	2,809.4	2,943.8	3,186.1
Djibouti	25.0	30.0	35.0	39.0	40.0
Saudi Arabia	-38,733.9	-44,706.9	-42,319.4	-38,251.0	-41,065.0
Sudan	1,561.5	952.8	932.6	979.0	380.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-3,163.0	-542.2	1,005.5	1,183.3	1,300.0
Oman	-10,300.8	-10,990.9	-10,312.1	-9,815.3	-11,000.0
Palestine	1,405.2	1,421.5	1,408.7	1,818.5	1,774.4
Qatar	-17,514.0	-15,703.6	-16,169.2	-16,166.8	-16,352.5
Comoros	173.2	180.0	190.0	180.0	187.0
Kuwait	-20,681.0	-16,598.8	-18,334.8	-14,667.1	-14,849.0
Lebanon	2,359.9	3,393.1	2,450.9	1,205.5	1,813.8
Libya	-1,118.8	-839.8	-755.9	-911.2	-895.0
Egypt	27,657.2	18,161.1	18,518.8	24,774.3	25,489.2
Morocco	9,741.7	7,655.7	8,199.7	8,765.8	7,999.8
Mauritania	113.7	178.7	229.5	200.0	200.0
Yemen	6,058.9	3,349.4	1,900.0	2,200.0	2,500.0

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2019.

Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries (2014-2018)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
	Current Account Balance				
Total Arab Countries	195,588.2	-108,908.1	-107,461.1	4,778.4	133,930.0
Jordan	-2,610.9	-3,409.5	-3,693.1	-4,305.8	-2,972.1
UAE	54,491.1	17,550.9	13,200.1	27,500.2	37,845.3
Bahrain	3,155.9	983.8	302.7	389.9	-143.9
Tunisia	-4,334.4	-3,848.4	-3,695.9	-4,080.3	-4,428.8
Algeria	-9,509.1	-27,098.7	-26,157.3	-22,020.9	-17,180.4
Djibouti	-180.0	-235.0	-295.0	-311.0	-360.0
Saudi Arabia	73,760.1	-56,723.8	-23,842.7	10,465.0	70,606.0
Sudan	-3,545.5	-4,557.1	-4,288.7	-4,851.1	-4,928.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	15,855.5	-2,761.9	2,157.8	14,892.5	35,269.6
Oman	4,206.9	-10,953.8	-12,335.2	-10,759.7	-6,700.0
Palestine	-2,149.1	-2,065.8	-1,941.3	-1,563.7	-1,660.2
Qatar	49,409.9	13,750.8	-8,269.5	6,425.5	16,652.2
Comoros	-55.7	-48.0	-29.8	-48.6	-49.9
Kuwait	54,408.3	4,013.7	-5,057.9	9,604.0	20,395.7
Lebanon	-12,584.0	-8,469.7	-10,323.7	-12,133.9	-12,116.5
Libya	-18,997.3	-9,343.3	-4,704.5	959.2	11,135.9
Egypt	-5,923.2	-17,211.2	-20,467.9	-7,918.9	-6,276.9
Morocco	3,167.9	5,495.3	4,016.3	5,016.0	1,542.1
Mauritania	-1,470.7	-950.4	-585.5	-300.0	-300.0
Yemen	-1,507.4	-3,026.0	-1,450.0	-2,180.0	-2,400.0
	Capital & Financial Accounts Balance				
Total Arab Countries	-172,445.2	133,014.8	164,619.4	1,996.5	-85,350.5
Jordan	1,364.9	2,516.9	3,200.7	3,196.5	3,864.9
UAE	-41,715.5	-3,213.1	-19,328.0	-17,037.4	-33,520.4
Bahrain	2,295.2	864.4	-2,563.8	-1,585.1	-3,938.8
Tunisia	5,140.0	4,143.9	2,947.6	3,670.4	4,476.0
Algeria	9,760.2	27,723.0	25,901.2	21,709.7	16,597.9
Djibouti	222.3	250.0	260.0	265.0	280.0
Saudi Arabia **	-63,657.0	74,144.0	92,253.0	-5,615.0	-65,055.6
Sudan	2,198.0	5,399.1	3,559.0	3,548.3	3,112.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-6,657.0	2,752.9	-5,510.1	-3,551.3	-15,712.5
Oman	-2,151.4	12,008.7	4,197.2	9,053.6	5,600.0
Palestine	1,765.8	2,450.8	1,701.3	-1,395.0	1,025.0
Qatar	-49,176.9	-19,673.1	3,802.2	-25,452.7	284.3
Comoros	45.2	47.0	27.7	45.1	46.8
Kuwait	-53,635.0	-8,149.0	5,343.7	-21,925.4	-25,360.9
Lebanon	12,615.0	10,555.1	13,392.0	10,572.2	8,821.4
Libya	-420.2	-4,636.5	-935.0	-380.2	-4,391.3
Egypt	2,747.3	23,319.5	32,612.3	23,844.3	13,355.1
Morocco	5,573.8	1,475.3	3,613.1	2,908.8	5,084.6
Mauritania	891.3	1,250.3	395.4	325.0	330.0
Yemen	348.8	-214.3	-250.0	-200.0	-250.0

* Preliminary data.

** Saudi Arabia applies the 6th edition manual of the Balance of Payments, and the corresponding data have been modified to be conformed with the 5th edition.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2019.

Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries (2014-2018)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Net Errors & Omissions					
Total Arab Countries	-29,623.0	-32,658.0	-81,343.6	-13,735.0	-18,356.9
Jordan	1,082.3	666.6	343.2	1,024.8	-1,047.2
UAE	-3,689.0	973.7	-949.0	-538.4	-791.8
Bahrain	773.9	1,617.3	-1,069.1	15.4	-1,719.9
Tunisia	132.3	102.8	216.4	408.3	557.3
Algeria	244.9	624.3	265.2	311.3	393.3
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	-9,443.4	-15,296.2	-66,615.5	-1,153.0	-893.0
Sudan	1,344.0	200.0	699.0	1,290.0	1,790.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-20,911.3	-13,556.8	-4,991.8	-8,640.0	-12,961.3
Oman	-938.9	-442.1	-1,264.0	-1,066.3	-1,160.0
Palestine	383.3	-385.0	240.0	168.6	-143.5
Qatar	1,060.4	419.2	-1,167.3	1,150.5	-1,075.5
Comoros	9.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8
Kuwait	-773.1	-4,134.4	345.4	-8,257.6	-4,078.4
Lebanon	0.3	-2,013.4	-2,918.1	1,561.8	3,780.2
Libya	-2,118.8	2,131.5	-1,206.1	2,071.2	-1,493.6
Egypt	1,638.2	-4,771.5	-4,533.5	-3,634.4	-1,657.1
Morocco	996.2	689.9	570.4	841.0	1,373.1
Mauritania	122.0	-138.2	139.8	110.0	119.0
Yemen	464.7	652.5	550.0	600.0	650.0
Overall Balance of Payments					
Total Arab Countries	24,297.2-	-168,823.2	-139,263.9	-56,317.1	15,052.7
Jordan	2,304.9	573.9	579.8	141.3	-2,375.6
UAE	9,086.7	15,311.6	-7,076.8	9,924.3	3,533.1
Bahrain	721.3	-2,656.9	-1,103.5	165.7	-469.1
Tunisia	937.9	398.3	-531.8	-0.9	624.5
Algeria	-5,943.0	-27,496.8	-25,793.0	-21,752.0	-16,040.3
Djibouti	42.3	15.0	-35.0	-46.0	-80.0
Saudi Arabia **	6,628.4	-115,935.3	-80,620.8	-39,374.0	166.0
Sudan	-3.5	1,042.0	-30.7	-12.8	-25.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-11,712.8	-13,565.8	-8,344.1	2,701.2	6,595.8
Oman	1,116.7	612.8	-9,402.0	-2,772.4	-2,260.0
Palestine	-20.4	-99.7	-270.6	133.5	91.0
Qatar	1,293.4	-5,503.0	-5,634.6	-17,876.6	15,861.0
Comoros	-1.5	0.8	-0.6	-1.6	-1.3
Kuwait	363.0	-885.9	960.1	597.2	1,147.0
Lebanon	-1,407.6	-3,354.3	1,238.0	-2,369.3	-1,540.1
Libya	-21,536.4	-11,848.4	-6,845.7	2,650.2	5,251.0
Egypt	-1,537.7	1,336.8	7,610.9	12,291.0	5,421.1
Morocco	-3,477.6	-4,342.1	-2,763.2	929.4	1,004.9
Mauritania	-457.4	161.7	-50.3	135.0	149.0
Yemen	-693.9	-2,587.8	-1,150.0	-1,780.0	-2,000.0

* Preliminary data.

** Saudi Arabia applies the 6th edition manual of the Balance of Payments, and the corresponding data have been modified to be conformed to the 5th edition.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2019.

**Annex Table (9/2): Ratio of Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	14.5	3.7	2.6	6.5	11.9
Jordan	-33.2	-27.2	-24.5	-26.3	-24.1
UAE	23.5	17.7	15.4	17.8	19.7
Bahrain	11.1	2.7	-2.5	-2.0	-2.3
Tunisia	-14.1	-11.7	-11.5	-13.3	-14.9
Algeria	0.2	-10.7	-12.5	-8.5	-4.1
Djibouti	-36.1	-37.6	-40.0	-39.2	-39.8
Saudi Arabia	24.3	6.8	8.6	14.3	21.5
Sudan	-4.8	-4.9	-4.5	-3.4	-10.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	17.9	7.0	7.7	14.5	22.8
Oman	31.7	13.2	9.5	12.4	18.3
Palestine	-38.0	-33.9	-32.2	-30.6	-32.9
Qatar	46.3	30.2	16.7	22.0	26.6
Comoros	-17.7	-20.4	-16.3	-17.0	-15.8
Kuwait	47.7	24.4	17.8	21.5	28.9
Lebanon	-32.8	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-26.4
Libya	-32.8	-31.5	-12.9	15.1	37.9
Egypt	-10.2	-9.4	-9.2	-12.4	-11.8
Morocco	-19.1	-14.5	-17.1	-16.4	-17.2
Mauritania	-13.2	-11.5	-8.3	-8.1	-5.7
Yemen	-14.4	-19.8	-16.7	-36.7	-54.7

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (2/2) and (9/1).

**Annex Table (9/3): Ratio of Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP
(2014-2018)**

(Percent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	7.0	-4.4	-4.4	0.2	5.0
Jordan	-7.2	-9.0	-9.4	-10.6	-7.0
UAE	13.5	4.9	3.7	7.3	9.1
Bahrain	9.5	3.2	0.9	1.1	-0.4
Tunisia	-9.1	-8.9	-8.8	-10.3	-11.1
Algeria	-4.4	-16.3	-16.3	-13.1	-9.6
Djibouti	-12.4	-14.4	-16.6	-16.3	-17.9
Saudi Arabia	9.8	-8.7	-3.7	1.5	9.0
Sudan	-4.5	-5.1	-4.4	-4.0	-13.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	8.0	-1.8	1.4	8.5	16.6
Oman	5.2	-15.9	-18.7	-15.2	-8.4
Palestine	-16.9	-16.3	-14.5	-10.8	-11.4
Qatar	24.0	8.5	-5.5	3.8	8.7
Comoros	-4.9	-4.9	-2.9	-4.5	-4.2
Kuwait	33.4	3.5	-4.6	8.0	14.4
Lebanon	-26.1	-16.9	-20.1	-22.7	-21.6
Libya	-56.2	-52.9	-31.8	3.0	25.9
Egypt	-1.9	-5.2	-6.1	-3.4	-2.5
Morocco	2.9	5.4	3.9	4.6	1.3
Mauritania	-27.4	-19.7	-12.5	-6.1	-5.7
Yemen	-4.5	-12.0	-8.1	-20.0	-29.9

* Preliminary data.
Source: Annex Tables (2/2) and (9/1).

Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries *
(2014-2018)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 **
Total Arab Countries	1,340,199.6	1,164,722.6	1,040,471.4	996,979.1	1,030,843.7
Jordan	14,258.3	14,290.7	12,978.7	12,313.3	11,555.6
UAE	78,487.9	93,725.6	85,117.8	95,060.0	99,194.5
Bahrain	6,048.5	3,387.3	2,440.1	2,622.4	2,151.4
Tunisia	7,647.0	7,343.0	5,857.0	5,481.6	5,025.6
Algeria	177,381.4	142,643.7	112,930.0	96,053.7	78,635.2
Djibouti	461.4	476.4	504.0	430.0	450.0
Saudi Arabia	731,920.3	615,985.1	535,364.2	495,990.4	506,775.3
Sudan	1,449.2	1,007.4	863.4	902.3	1,018.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	65,383.4	50,881.7	42,802.5	45,923.1	52,722.0
Oman	16,323.7	17,544.0	20,262.0	16,088.7	17,388.7
Palestine	672.4	583.0	312.8	446.3	537.8
Qatar	43,008.3	37,132.8	31,629.6	14,808.6	30,355.9
Comoros	170.2	169.0	168.4	171.4	195.0
Kuwait	32,278.0	28,333.8	31,172.8	33,618.1	37,171.1
Lebanon	39,547.1	38,756.1	43,338.0	43,455.2	40,561.2
Libya	86,343.8	71,134.3	65,894.3	74,063.6	79,782.3
Egypt	12,906.0	14,289.0	20,854.3	33,208.3	41,325.0
Morocco	21,378.0	22,752.1	25,407.0	24,860.8	24,573.6
Mauritania	639.1	822.8	824.4	849.1	875.0
Yemen	3,895.7	3,465.0	1,750.0	632.1	550.0

* Excluding gold.

** Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and International Monetary Fund, April 2019.

**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	19.1	18.3	17.6	16.4	16.4
Jordan	7.1	8.3	7.4	6.9	7.7
UAE	3.8	4.7	4.3	4.6	5.1
Bahrain	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4
Tunisia	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.4	2.8
Algeria	35.8	32.8	27.5	23.6	19.3
Djibouti	8.5	7.6	7.1	5.4	5.4
Saudi Arabia	55.4	46.4	50.3	48.2	48.4
Sudan	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	15.8	15.1	17.7	17.1	16.3
Oman	7.0	7.9	11.4	8.0	8.0
Palestine	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
Qatar	16.6	15.6	11.9	5.8	10.9
Comoros	9.0	8.9	10.9	10.1	11.2
Kuwait	12.5	11.0	12.1	12.0	14.2
Lebanon	24.5	27.8	31.1	28.3	27.3
Libya	34.1	52.0	91.3	94.0	70.0
Egypt	2.7	3.4	4.9	7.6	8.6
Morocco	6.3	8.2	8.3	7.5	6.6
Mauritania	2.9	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.0
Yemen	3.7	6.5	5.7	1.6	1.3

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (9/1) and (9/4).

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries
(2014-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	200,762.3	208,117.9	233,883.7	264,598.9	290,092.7
Jordan	11,310.0	13,226.1	14,505.6	14,806.1	17,024.7
Tunisia	29,044.0	28,346.0	30,729.0	34,002.0	38,981.0
Algeria	3,735.2	3,020.7	3,848.6	3,988.9	3,745.2
Djibouti	885.1	1,217.0	1,621.0	1,814.0	1,850.0
Sudan	43,660.0	43,884.0	45,395.8	47,331.0	53,020.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	3,926.2	3,298.5	4,020.0	4,317.3	3,878.6
Comoros	120.4	132.7	140.0	157.8	166.2
Lebanon	25,331.0	26,799.0	27,810.0	30,077.0	33,133.0
Egypt	41,324.1	47,792.3	67,322.6	82,884.5	92,644.0
Morocco	30,752.0	30,385.0	30,950.0	35,646.0	34,145.0
Mauritania	3,406.1	3,132.1	2,300.0	3,198.2	4,963.0
Yemen	7,268.2	6,884.5	5,241.0	6,376.1	6,542.0

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries
(2014-2018)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	16,781.8	16,723.7	18,614.9	26,944.2	21,585.0
Jordan	1,276.6	2,059.9	2,252.8	2,309.7	1,831.2
Tunisia	1,757.0	1,661.0	2,103.0	2,878.0	2,545.0
Algeria	273.0	471.2	281.3	249.0	273.7
Djibouti	51.6	73.1	97.3	108.8	119.7
Sudan	118.0	450.0	83.0	155.5	174.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	505.7	454.4	386.2	414.5	372.3
Comoros	3.0	11.8	12.4	5.2	8.2
Lebanon	3,951.0	3,952.0	4,353.0	4,812.0	4,745.0
Egypt	5,712.3	4,628.8	5,658.2	12,194.9	7,822.1
Morocco	2,678.0	2,521.0	2,957.0	3,284.0	3,038.0
Mauritania	92.8	84.6	159.6	207.4	321.8
Yemen	362.9	356.0	271.0	325.2	333.6

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Ratio of Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	20.8	22.5	25.4	30.9	35.5
Jordan	31.3	34.8	37.0	36.3	40.3
Tunisia	61.0	65.4	72.5	84.3	97.1
Algeria	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.1
Djibouti	60.8	74.3	91.2	94.8	92.1
Sudan	55.7	45.2	42.0	42.0	99.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.1	4.9
Comoros	10.5	13.4	13.7	14.6	13.9
Lebanon	52.4	53.6	54.3	56.3	59.0
Egypt	12.4	14.2	28.7	36.1	37.1
Morocco	27.9	30.0	30.0	32.5	29.0
Mauritania	63.4	65.0	49.2	65.0	93.5
Yemen	21.9	27.4	29.2	58.5	81.4

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (2/2) and (9/6).

**Annex Table (9/9): Ratio of External Public Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Services
(2014-2018)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Total Arab Countries	5.9	7.8	9.5	13.7	9.7
Jordan	8.8	15.8	18.4	17.6	13.2
Tunisia	8.1	9.4	12.3	16.1	13.0
Algeria	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	3.2
Djibouti	10.2	14.7	20.2	20.7	21.6
Sudan	2.0	9.2	1.8	3.0	2.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman **	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
Comoros	2.5	11.1	10.9	4.9	6.9
Lebanon	21.9	21.0	24.0	26.4	26.0
Egypt	11.4	11.5	15.5	28.5	15.3
Morocco	6.7	6.8	7.7	7.7	6.5
Mauritania	3.4	4.9	9.3	11.5	17.1
Yemen	3.2	10.2	17.2	40.6	...

* Preliminary data.

** Ratio of external debt services of the government

Source: Annex Tables (9/1) and (9/7).

**Annex Table (9/10) : Summary Features of Exchange Rate Arrangements in Arab Countries
(2018)**

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen
A. Current Arrangements of Exchange Rates																			
1. Pegged exchange rate to:																			
- US Dollar or Euro	*	*	*																
- Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	-	-	-																
- Specified Basket of Currencies (not declared)	-	-	-																
2. Floating exchange rate																			
- Managed floating	-	-	-	*	*			*								*		*	*
- Independently floating	-	-	-	-	-			-								-		-	-
3. Exchange rate structure																			
- Unitary for imports and exports	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- Unitary for current and capital transactions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Foreign exchange market (spot exchange market)																			
- Forward exchange market	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-
D. Status under IMF Articles of Agreement																			
- Acceptance of Article VIII: (Avoidance of restrictions on Current Payments) ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Acceptance of Article XIV ⁽²⁾	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No

(*) Indicates that this is a feature of the country's exchange rate arrangement;

(-) Indicates that this is not a feature of the country's exchange rate arrangement.

(1) Article VIII - Section 2: A member shall not impose restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions; - Section 3: No member shall engage in any discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices; - Section 4: each member shall guaranty the convertibility of foreign held balances.

(2) Article XIV: A member shall notify the Fund whether it intends to avail itself of the transitional arrangements for maintaining any exchange restrictions inconsistent with article VIII, Section 2,3 or 4, and to prepare to adopt to changing circumstances the restrictions on payments and transfers for current international transactions that were in effect on the date on which it became a member.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)
(2014-2018)**

Country	National Currency	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2014-2018)
Jordan	Dinar	0.7092	0.7092	0.7092	0.7092	0.7092	0.00	0.00
UAE	Dirham	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	Dinar	1.7066	1.9623	2.1472	2.4200	2.6500	9.50	11.63
Algeria	Dinar	80.5606	100.5000	109.5000	111.0000	115.0000	3.60	9.31
Djibouti	Franc	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	0.00	0.00
Sudan	Pound	5.6500	5.6424	6.2115	6.6830	33.0000	393.79	55.46
Syria	Pound	153.7000	236.4167	460.2000	492.6500	436.5000	-11.40	29.82
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,165.9535	1,167.2455	1,181.8541	1,181.7927	1,182.0362	0.02	0.34
Oman	Riyal	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.00	0.00
Qatar	Riyal	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	0.00	0.00
Comoros	Franc	370.8000	443.6000	444.8000	436.6000	415.0000	-4.95	2.86
Kuwait	Dinar	0.2845	0.3010	0.3021	0.3033	0.3019	-0.45	1.50
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.5004	1,507.5090	1,507.4990	1,507.4921	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.2724	1.3812	1.4400	1.3600	1.3700	0.74	1.86
Egypt	Pound	6.9657	7.3151	8.0559	14.7840	17.7370	19.97	26.32
Morocco	Dirham	8.4077	9.7662	9.8071	9.6982	9.3834	-3.25	2.78
Mauritania	Ouguiy	30.2700	32.4700	35.2400	35.7750	35.8000	0.07	4.28
Yemen	Riyal	214.9000	228.0000	296.3000	370.3700	585.0000	57.95	28.45

⁽¹⁾ The average annual change was calculated on the basis of national currency units per US Dollar; a sign (-) stands for appreciation of the value of the national currency.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per Euro (period average)
(2014-2018)**

Country	National Currency	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2014-2018)
Jordan	Dinar	0.9426	0.7872	0.7851	0.8007	0.8376	4.60	- 2.91
UAE	Dirham	4.8808	4.0765	4.0655	4.1463	4.3372	4.61	- 2.91
Bahrain	Dinar	0.4997	0.4174	0.4162	0.4245	0.4441	4.61	- 2.91
Tunisia	Dinar	2.2680	2.1782	2.3770	2.7322	3.1297	14.55	8.38
Algeria	Dinar	107.0650	111.5550	121.2165	125.3190	135.8150	8.38	6.13
Djibouti	Franc	236.1912	197.2703	196.7371	200.6470	209.8885	4.61	- 2.91
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.9837	4.1625	4.1513	4.2338	4.4288	4.61	- 2.91
Sudan	Pound	7.5088	6.2630	6.8761	7.5451	38.9730	416.53	50.94
Syria	Pound	204.2673	262.4225	509.4414	556.2019	515.5065	- 7.32	26.04
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,549.5523	1,295.6425	1,308.3125	1,334.2440	1,395.9848	4.63	- 2.58
Oman	Riyal	0.5110	0.4268	0.4256	0.4341	0.4541	4.61	- 2.91
Qatar	Riyal	4.8293	4.0370	4.0264	4.1019	4.2966	4.75	- 2.88
Comoros	Franc	492.7932	492.3960	492.3936	492.9214	490.1150	- 0.57	- 0.14
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3784	0.3341	0.3344	0.3424	0.3570	4.27	- 1.44
Lebanon	Pound	2,003.4681	1,673.3350	1,668.8014	1,701.9586	1,780.3575	4.61	- 2.91
Libya	Dinar	1.6910	1.5331	1.5941	1.5354	1.6180	5.38	- 1.10
Egypt	Pound	9.2574	8.1198	8.9179	16.6911	20.9474	25.50	22.65
Morocco	Dirham	11.1557	10.8295	10.8494	10.9264	11.0909	1.51	- 0.15
Mauritania	Ouguiy	40.2288	36.0417	39.0107	40.3900	42.2798	4.68	1.25
Yemen	Riyal	285.6021	253.0800	328.0041	418.1477	690.8850	65.23	24.71

⁽¹⁾ The average annual change was calculated on the basis of national currency units per Euro; a sign (-) stands for appreciation of the value of the national currency.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per SDR (period average)
(2014-2018)**

Country	National Currency	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2014-2018)
Jordan	Dinar	1.0785	0.9943	0.9869	0.9844	1.0052	2.11	- 1.74
UAE	Dirham	5.5787	5.1430	5.1046	5.0920	5.1996	2.11	- 1.74
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5712	0.5265	0.5226	0.5213	0.5324	2.11	- 1.74
Tunisia	Dinar	2.5788	2.7383	2.9857	3.3546	3.7475	11.71	9.79
Algeria	Dinar	122.4030	140.8790	152.1220	153.8670	165.0770	7.29	7.76
Djibouti	Franc	269.9650	248.6510	247.0245	246.4134	251.6213	2.11	- 1.74
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.6964	5.2515	5.2124	5.1995	5.3094	2.11	- 1.74
Sudan	Pound	8.7145	8.4307	8.6341	9.2667	25.2937	172.95	30.52
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1771.2000	1633.2300	1642.9378	1641.6467	1674.5729	2.01	-1.39
Oman	Riyal	0.5841	0.5385	0.5344	0.5331	0.5444	2.11	- 1.74
Qatar	Riyal	5.5293	5.0928	5.0595	5.0470	5.1536	2.11	- 1.74
Comoros	Franc	563.2780	620.6290	618.1951	605.3169	590.1015	-2.51	1.17
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4323	0.4210	0.4200	0.4206	0.4275	1.64	-0.27
Lebanon	Pound	2289.9600	2109.1600	2095.3712	2090.1878	2134.3636	2.11	- 1.74
Libya	Dinar	1.9328	1.9324	1.9326	1.9326	1.9326	0.00	0.00
Egypt	Pound	10.7512	10.7610	13.9349	24.6559	25.1555	2.03	23.68
Morocco	Dirham	12.7696	13.6614	13.6320	13.4382	13.2891	-1.11	1.00
Mauritania	Ouguiy	45.9850	45.4253	48.9783	49.6299	50.5133	1.78	2.38
Yemen	Riyal	326.4270	300.6560	298.6894	297.9506	830.7000	178.80	26.30

⁽¹⁾ The Average Annual Change was calculated on the basis of national currency units per Special Drawing Rights (SDR); a sign (-) stands for appreciation of the value of the national currency.
Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries *
(2014-2018)**

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Annual Change (%)	
						(Percent)	
						2000-2005	2014-2018
Jordan	2.6	7.7	-0.6	2.6	...	-1.0	3.1
UAE	3.2	12.2	2.0	-0.2	...	0.0	4.3
Bahrain	2.4	10.7	2.7	0.5	-0.8	1.0	3.1
Tunisia	-0.2	5.2	-4.7	-8.0	-6.2	2.0	-2.8
Algeria	2.0	-4.2	-1.7	2.0	-4.7	3.0	-1.3
Djibouti	0.5	4.7	0.6	-2.0	...	4.0	0.9
Saudi Arabia	3.0	12.6	3.9	-1.0	-0.8	5.0	3.5
Sudan	11.9	19.1	15.7	23.5	...	6.0	17.6
Syria	-9.7	-16.1	4.0	4.4	...	7.0	-4.3
Oman	0.9	7.2	0.1	0.7	...	8.0	2.2
Qatar	2.2	11.0	2.6	-1.2	...	9.0	3.7
Kuwait	1.8	4.7	2.4	0.2	-2.5	10.0	1.3
Lebanon	3.5	10.7	-0.7	3.2	...	11.0	4.2
Libya	-1.8	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	...	12.0	-0.5
Egypt	7.5	14.4	-7.1	-32.7	...	13.0	-4.5
Morocco	0.0	0.4	2.0	-0.5	0.9	14.0	0.6
Mauritania	2.9	7.8	-5.8	-2.1	...	15.0	0.7
Yemen	7.1	...	...	...	...	16.0	7.1

The sign (-) stands for appreciation in the real value of the national currency.

* Average annual change was calculated from real effective exchange rate indices (Base year 2005=100).

Source: International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (10-1) : Financial Inclusion Indicators in Arab Countries
(2011, 2017)**

Indicator		2011	2017
Account (% age 15+)	Total	22.3%	37.2%
	Male	30.4%	48.3%
	Female	13.8%	25.6%
Borrowed from a Financial Institution (% age 15+)	Total	4.8%	5.4%
	Male	6.1%	7.4%
	Female	3.4%	3.4%
Saved at a Financial Institution, Male (% age 15+)	Total	6.2%	8.7%
	Male	8.5%	12.5%
	Female	3.8%	4.9%
Credit Card Ownership (% age 15+)	Total	5.6%	4.6%
	Male	7.8%	6.8%
	Female	3.3%	2.4%
Used a Mobile Phone or the Internet to Access an Account (% age 15+)	Total	...	5.7%
	Male	...	8.3%
	Female	...	2.9%
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)*	Total	5.1%	5.5%
	Male	7.2%	7.8%
	Female	2.7%	3.1%
Saved to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)*	Total	8.8%	7.4%
	Male	12.6%	10.7%
	Female	4.6%	3.9%

* Data for 2014, due to the lack of data for 2011.

Source: Financial Inclusion Indicators, World Bank, 2017.

**Annex Table (10-2) : Indicators of Individuals' Access to Finance
(2017)**

	Account (% age 15+)			Borrowed from a Financial Institution (% age 15+)			Saved at a Financial Institution (% age 15+)			Credit Card Ownership (% age 15+)			Used a Mobile Phone or the Internet to Access an Account (% age 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Jordan	42.5	56.3	26.6	16.6	18.8	14.2	10.1	12.9	6.8	2.5	4.0	0.9	4.3	6.5	1.8
UAE	88.2	92.7	76.4	18.9	20.2	15.5	28.7	30.7	23.2	45.4	48.7	36.8	46.6	50.4	36.8
Bahrain	82.6	86.3	75.4	16.8	20.7	9.2	30.7	34.7	23.0	29.8	34.4	21.0	29.0	31.9	23.4
Tunisia	36.9	45.7	28.4	8.5	12.1	5.0	18.3	22.6	14.2	7.1	9.3	5.1	4.1	4.5	3.6
Algeria	42.8	56.3	29.3	3.0	3.8	2.2	11.4	14.4	8.4	3.2	5.1	1.3	2.0	2.8	1.2
Saudi Arabia	71.7	80.5	58.2	11.2	15.0	5.4	14.3	18.1	8.6	16.3	21.4	8.4	25.7	32.4	15.3
Iraq	22.7	25.8	19.5	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.6	0.6	1.8	2.7	0.9	6.0	9.3	2.7
Kuwait	79.8	83.3	73.5	16.5	17.0	15.5	26.6	29.4	21.5	22.3	24.6	18.0	23.8	25.0	21.7
Lebanon	44.8	56.7	32.9	16.6	20.4	12.8	21.2	26.1	16.2	14.9	18.5	11.4	5.4	6.1	4.8
Libya	65.7	70.7	59.6	4.7	7.4	1.4	17.1	23.1	9.9	10.3	14.9	4.7	7.9	8.5	7.2
Egypt	32.8	38.7	27.0	6.3	8.1	4.6	6.2	8.7	3.8	3.3	4.1	2.6	2.2	3.3	1.2
Morocco	28.6	41.5	16.8	2.6	3.7	1.6	6.3	10.3	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.7
Mauritania	20.9	26.3	15.5	7.5	8.7	6.3	9.1	12.0	6.2	3.3	4.1	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.0
Arab Countries	37.2	48.3	25.6	5.4	7.4	3.4	8.7	12.5	4.9	4.6	6.8	2.4	5.7	8.3	2.9
Low-Income Countries	34.9	40.0	29.9	7.1	7.7	6.4	11.1	13.2	9.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	17.1	19.8	14.5
Middle-Income Countries	65.3	69.7	61.0	9.2	10.4	7.9	21.3	24.3	18.3	11.1	12.7	9.5	19.2	21.1	17.4
Developed Countries	93.7	94.5	92.9	19.1	21.6	16.7	54.8	56.3	53.4	54.9	56.5	53.3	51.8	54.4	49.2
World	68.5	72.3	65.8	10.8	12.3	9.4	26.7	29.3	24.1	18.4	19.9	17.0	24.9	27.0	23.0

Source: Financial Inclusion Indicators, World Bank, 2017.

**Annex Table (10-3) : Indicators of Businesses Access to Finance
(2017)**

(%)

	Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)			Saved to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Jordan	14.2	16.6	11.3	7.4	10.5	3.9
UAE	18.0	19.1	15.2	16.8	18.0	13.5
Bahrain	25.2	29.4	17.0	16.3	18.2	12.5
Tunisia	8.0	10.6	5.5	11.0	15.5	6.6
Algeria	4.7	7.3	2.1	13.8	19.2	8.4
Saudi Arabia	15.2	22.2	4.5	16.1	19.7	10.7
Iraq	4.1	5.2	3.0	11.2	16.7	5.7
Kuwait	14.6	14.5	14.7	10.1	13.0	4.8
Lebanon	12.8	16.5	9.1	8.8	12.3	5.4
Libya	4.9	7.1	2.3	29.0	39.0	16.9
Egypt	3.9	4.8	3.0	4.5	6.9	2.1
Morocco	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.2	5.2	1.3
Mauritania	5.5	7.0	4.0	9.1	12.0	6.2
Arab Countries	5.5	7.8	3.1	7.4	10.7	3.9
Low-Income Countries	5.5	6.2	4.9	20.0	22.4	17.7
Middle-Income Countries	8.0	9.2	6.8	13.6	16.4	10.9
Developed Countries	26.6	29.0	24.2	13.4	17.2	9.8
World	11.2	12.5	9.8	14.0	16.9	11.1

Source: Financial Inclusion Indicators, World Bank, 2017

Annex Table (10-4) : Some Factors Affecting Financial Inclusion (2017)

	Banking Concentration ⁽¹⁾	Banking Competition (%) ⁽²⁾	Arab Countries Rank in Doing Business Index ⁽³⁾	Financial Education ⁽⁴⁾	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)	Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)
Jordan	65.2	3.55	104	24%	28.00	14.7
UAE	59.7	2.87	11	...	65.51	11.3
Bahrain	79.9	2.25	62	...	...	...
Tunisia	35.4	2.41	80	45%	27.44	20.5
Algeria	62.8	3.82	157	33%	9.38	5.2
Djibouti	94.1	1.96	99	...	12.13	7.3
Saudi Arabia	...	...	92	31%	74.38	...
Sudan	94.3	17.19	162	21%	5.42	3.3
Syria	76.0	1.54	179	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	190	15%	...	...
Iraq	...	...	171	27%	2.68	4.0
Oman	72.0	2.75	78	...	37.71	14.8
Palestine	100.0	3.91	116	25%	22.71	12.4
Qatar	90.5	2.78	83	..	59.04	9.5
Kuwait	81.2	2.34	97	44%	64.43	14.2
Lebanon	39.2	2.58	142	44%	40.66	23.8
Libya	100.0	2.75	186	...	3.76	...
Egypt	64.1	3.68	120	27%	...	...
Morocco	65.2	2.50	60	...	26.98	24.5
Mauritania	65.0	3.46	148	33%	9.70	...
Yemen	87.1	2.12	187	13%	...	1.6
Arab World	74.5	3.6	...	30%	32.9	11.6

⁽¹⁾ Banking concentration: It is measured through the total assets of the three largest banks as a percentage of the total assets of the banking system. The data is for 2016 except for Sudan and Djibouti with data for 2015.

⁽²⁾ Banking competition: 2016 data are measured by what is known as the net interest margin, which represents the difference between interest income (the difference between the lending and deposit interest rates).

⁽³⁾ Business environment: The ranking of Arab countries in relation to the countries of the world in the business environment report issued by the World Bank, which relates to some of the facilitating aspects of doing business, such as ease of access to finance and access to electricity and others.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial education: It is the number of financially educated adults as a percentage of the total population.

Source: World Bank, Findex & Financial Development database.

**Annex Table (11/1) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions* by Region
(2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Islamic Development Fund	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	5,195.6	1,873.3	1,496.2	1,029.2	1,317.3	1,230.2	793.6	457.8	2.9	521.9	13,918.0	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	37.3	13.5	10.7	7.4	9.5	8.8	5.7	3.3	0.02	3.7	100.0	
Arab Countries	1,863.4	1,562.3	166.8	456.5	1,317.3	812.1	793.6	-	2.1	353.9	7,328.1	52.7
African Countries	1,288.9	187.5	501.9	398.0	0.0	175.0	-	457.8	0.2	8.5	3,017.8	21.7
Asian Countries	1,972.0	113.0	331.8	147.2	0.0	138.6	-	-	0.1	12.4	2,715.0	19.5
Latin American Countries	0.0	10.5	420.7	0.0	0.0	104.6	-	-	-	1.6	537.4	3.9
Other Countries	16.80	0.0	70.9	27.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	61.8	177.0	1.3
Institutions and Organizations	54.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.5	83.7	142.8	1.0

* Represents institutions commitments in accordance with the decisions of their respective board.

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

Annex Table (11/2) : Sectoral Distribution of Financial Operations by Region *
(2018)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sector Share (%)
Total Assistance	1,528.5	3,133.0	1,328.1	1,469.3	670.5	5,788.6	13,918.0	100.0
Sector Share (%)	11.0	22.5	9.5	10.6	4.8	41.6	100.0	
Arab Countries	924.0	1,420.8	810.1	625.2	348.5	3,199.5	7,328.1	52.7
African Countries	323.1	546.1	163.7	724.0	0.0	1,260.9	3,017.8	21.7
Asian Countries	108.0	1,044.8	91.4	119.4	322.0	1,029.4	2,715.0	19.5
Latin American Countries	102.6	120.0	262.0	0.6	0.0	52.2	537.4	3.9
Other Countries	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.1	177.0	1.3
Institutions and Organizations	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	140.5	142.8	1.0

* Represents institutions' commitments in accordance with the decisions of their respective board.

** Includes the Health, Education and Housing Sectors as well as Supporting balance of payments.

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

Annex Table (11/3) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region *
as at 31/12/2018

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund **	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	91,911	9,996	17,578	22,973	34,426	23,802	10,583	5,681	30	1,015	217,995	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	42.2	4.6	8.1	10.5	15.8	10.9	4.9	2.6	0.01	0.5	100	
Arab Countries	33,720.6	6,112.6	3,226.2	13,043.8	34,425.9	13,422.4	10,583.3	9.6	10.9	764.6	115,320	52.9
African Countries	16,680.2	867.7	6,159.4	3,433.0	-	4,284.1	-	5,670.7	0.5	62.5	37,158	17.0
Asian Countries	39,649.7	931.4	4,825.5	5,971.6	-	4,892.3	-	-	0.6	28.1	56,299	25.8
Latin American Countries	261.7	210.5	2,849.4	208.5	-	750.2	-	-	-	12.5	4,293	2.0
Other Countries	753.2	1,817.3	427.9	315.8	-	448.3	-	-	-	62.0	3,825	1.8
Institutions and Organizations	846.0	56.3	89.9	-	-	4.4	-	0.8	17.8	85.5	1,101	0.5

* The Kuwait Fund started operations in 1962, while the other institutions began operation between 1974 and 1978. Represents institutions' commitments in accordance with the decisions of their boards.

** Figures cover only operations starting 2017.

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

Annex Table (11/4) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region *
as at 31/12/2018

	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sectors' Share (%)
Total Assistance	44,685	63,426	17,806	22,885	13,362	55,832	217,995	100
Share by Sector (%)	20.5	29.1	8.2	10.5	6.1	25.6	100	
Arab Countries	21,451.7	36,095.8	11,229.4	10,482.5	8,592.3	27,468.3	115,320	52.9
African Countries	12,098.8	5,577.4	2,789.2	6,410.5	678.4	9,603.9	37,158	17.0
Asian Countries	8,781.8	20,905.8	2,796.4	5,463.1	4,035.6	14,316.6	56,299	25.8
Latin American Contries	1,118.8	740.9	856.6	299.0	30.0	1,247.5	4,293	2.0
Other Countries	1,232.2	84.6	133.4	223.4	25.6	2,125.3	3,825	1.8
Institutions and Organizations	1.2	21.6	1.3	6.5	0.0	1,070.1	1,101	0.5

(Million U.S. Dollars)

* Represents institutions' commitments in accordance with the decisions of their respective board .

** Includes the Health, Education, and Housing Sectors as well as Supporting balance of payments .

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

**Annex Table (11/5) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries
from All Sources (net disbursements)
(1990-2017)**

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent Distribution (%) 2017	Percent Change (%) (2016-2017)	Total (1990-2017)	Percent Distribution (%) (1990-2017)
Total Developing Countries	299,100	269,025	312,268	579,425	131,574	141,810	133,752	151,138	161,730	153,220	158,218	162,802	100.0	2.9	2,654,060	100.0
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.4	9.6	11.3	14.9	13.8	13.5	17.3	17.9	14.2	6.2	14.2	6.97
Total Arab Countries	44,856	28,892	36,968	102,964	12,318	13,655	15,120	22,498	22,270	20,614	27,384	29,094	100.0	6.6	376,633	100.0
Jordan	2,165	2,349	3,387	3,358	955	974	1,158	1,400	2,697	2,152	2,739	2,921	10.0	6.6	26,254	6.97
United Arab Emirates	-26	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0.01
Bahrain	386	274	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	0.26
Tunisia	1,474	792	1,514	1,993	550	925	1,022	715	923	475	627	776	2.7	23.6	11,785	3.13
Algeria	1,777	1,426	1,302	1,623	201	193	147	203	161	87	157	189	0.7	20.2	7,469	1.98
Djibouti	679	444	350	609	132	141	148	149	166	170	187	134	0.5	-28.4	3,311	0.88
Saudi Arabia	195	105	93	-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	0.08
Sudan	3,125	1,050	2,354	10,909	2,026	1,742	1,369	1,507	875	900	810	840	2.9	3.7	27,508	7.30
Syria	2,267	1,147	611	545	131	336	1,672	3,638	4,174	4,920	8,900	10,361	35.6	16.4	38,700	10.28
Somalia	2,761	553	815	2,455	506	1,099	990	1,055	1,109	1,261	1,184	1,760	6.1	48.7	15,547	4.13
Iraq	1,197	1,087	7,226	52,815	2,178	1,915	1,301	1,542	1,369	1,483	2,288	2,907	10.0	27.1	77,308	20.53
Oman	262	270	180	491	-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	0.31
Palestine	723	2,775	5,210	9,490	2,513	2,435	2,006	2,602	2,488	1,871	2,402	2,111	7.3	-12.1	36,627	9.72
Qatar	10	11	8	...	...	...	102	81	75	66	54	67	0.2	...	29	0.01
Comoros	249	165	129	192	70	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	0.35
Kuwait	20	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	0.02
Lebanon	894	1,103	1,383	3,690	445	476	712	622	821	975	1,139	1,306	4.5	14.7	13,564	3.60
Libya	62	21	15	196	8	641	87	129	210	157	179	432	1.5	140.6	2,138	0.57
Egypt	19,158	9,735	6,314	5,772	599	424	1,814	5,513	3,538	2,499	2,130	-114	...	...	57,382	15.24
Morocco	4,774	2,818	2,668	5,513	986	1,440	1,471	2,009	2,240	1,481	1,992	1,885	6.5	-5.4	29,277	7.77
Mauritania	1,257	1,124	1,261	1,586	374	382	410	295	261	318	294	284	1.0	-3.3	7,845	2.08
Yemen	1,446	1,601	1,790	1,807	667	478	712	1,040	1,163	1,798	2,301	3,234	11.1	40.5	18,037	4.79

Source: OECD, Geographic Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, various issues.

(12-1) Annex

Commitments made by Arab countries within the framework of
"the agreement to liberalize trade in services between Arab countries"

Countries that submitted schedules of Commitments within the Arab Agreement	Membership status in the WTO	Level of liberalization provided within the framework of the Arab agreement	Number of sectors committed under the Arab agreement	GATS plus commitments provided in the Arab agreement
Jordan	Member	Jordan schedule of commitments within the framework of the Arab agreement is identical to its schedule of commitments under GATS-WTO	11 Sectors: -Business services -Communication services -Construction and related engineering services -Distribution services -Educational services. -Environmental services -Financial services -Health and Social services -Tourism and travel related services -Recreational, cultural and sporting services -Transport Services	
United Arab Emirates	Member	UAE schedule of commitments within the Arab agreement provides higher level of liberalization than its schedule of commitments under GATS-WTO	7 Sectors: -Business services. -Communication services - Construction and related engineering services - Environmental service . - Financial services -Tourism and travel related services. - Transport Services .	New subsectors have been liberalized as legal services, rental and leasing without operators, translation, courier, telecommunication, insurance and maritime transport. Foreign capital equity permitted has increased from 49% to 78% in some sectors with the requirement to transfer technology and R&D programs and technical support to national human capital.
Saudi Arabia	Member	KSA schedule of commitments within the framework of the Arab agreement is identical to its schedule of commitments under GATS-WTO. As a newly acceding country to WTO, it was granted an exception to provide the same level of liberalization as the WTO, as its schedule of commitments under the WTO is characterized by a high level of liberalization	11 Sectors: - Business services - Communication services. - Construction and related engineering services -Distribution services -Educational services -Environmental services -Financial services -Health and Social services -Tourism and travel related services -Recreational, cultural and sporting services -Transport Services	
Sudan	-	Sudan schedule of commitments under the Arab agreement provides lower level of liberalization than what is provided within its accession offer to the WTO.	4 Sectors: -Communication services -Financial services -Tourism and travel related services -Financial services	Sudan is a least developed country where it was granted an exception that allows her not to provide higher level of liberalization than what is provided within its WTO accession offer.
Qatar	Member	Qatar schedule of commitments within the framework of the Arab agreement provides higher level of liberalization than what is provided by its schedule of commitments under GATS.	6 Sectors: -Business services -Communication services -Construction and related engineering services -Environmental services -Financial services -Tourism and travel related services	Architecture engineering and construction services have deeper liberalization in the Arab agreement than WTO, as it is permitted for parties to the Arab agreement to access projects that have a value less than 100 USD million, with a capital that doesn't exceed 49%.

Annex (12-1) cont.

**Commitments made by Arab countries within the framework of
"the agreement to liberalize trade in services between Arab countries"**

Countries that submitted schedules of Commitments within the Arab Agreement	Membership status in the WTO	Level of liberalization provided within the framework of the Arab agreement	Number of sectors committed under the Arab agreement	GATS plus commitments provided in the Arab agreement
Oman	Member	Oman schedule of commitments within the framework of the Arab agreement is identical to its schedule of commitments under GATS-WTO, only commitments linked to expired dates have been removed. Oman is not a founding member of the WTO and hence is exempted from providing higher level of liberalization than what is provided under the WTO as its WTO schedule is characterized by a high level of liberalization.	10 Sectors: -Business services -Communication services -Construction and related engineering services -Distribution services -Educational services -Environmental services -Financial services -Health and Social services -Tourism and travel related services -Transport Services	Removed all restrictions that were linked to expired dates for their application. The allowable foreign equity participation referred to in the horizontal commitments has been increased from 49% to 70% according to the commitments that refers to January 2001 for this modification.
Lebanon	-	Lebanon schedule of commitments provided within the Arab agreement reflects higher level of liberalization than what is provided by its accession offer to the WTO.	10 Sectors: -Business services -Communication services -Construction and related engineering services -Distribution services -Environmental services -Financial services -Health and Social services -Tourism and travel related services -Recreational, cultural and sporting services -Transport Services	Liberalization of mode 1 (cross border supply of services) for building cleaning services, and packaging services (other business services), and sewage services. In addition to deeper commitments in financial services.
Egypt	Member	Egypt's schedule of commitments under the Arab agreement reflects higher level of liberalization than what is provided in its schedule of commitments under the WTO.	6 Sectors: -Business services -Communication services -Construction and related engineering services -Financial services -Tourism and travel related services -Transport Services	Liberalizing additional sub-sectors as legal services, medical services, engineering services, computer services, courier services, air transport services, and provide deeper level of liberalization in construction service, other financial services and insurance services.
Morocco	Member	Morocco schedule of commitments under the Arab agreement reflects higher level of liberalization than what is provided in its schedule of commitments under the WTO, but it is below the level of liberalization provided in its offer within the Doha round of negotiations.	7 Sectors: -Business services -Construction and related engineering services -Communication services -Environmental services -Financial services -Tourism and travel related services -Transport Services	More liberalization has been provided on new sub-sectors: postal and courier, in addition to further liberalization on telecommunication sector. Yet postal services is unbound for all modes of supply except mode 4 (movement of natural persons) that refers to horizontal commitments.
Yemen	Member	Yemen schedule of commitments within the framework of the Arab agreement is identical to its schedule of commitments under GATS-WTO.	11 Sectors: -Business services -Communication services -Construction and related engineering services -Distribution services -Educational services -Environmental services -Financial services -Health and Social services -Tourism and travel related services -Recreational, cultural and sporting services -Transport Services	Yemen is a least developed country where it was granted an exception that allows her not to provide higher level of liberalization than what is provided within its GATS schedule of commitments. In addition, it is a newly acceding country to the WTO (year 2012) where its schedule of commitments reflects high level of liberalization.

Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy (2014-2018)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Population (Thousand)	4,550.4	4,682.5	4,816.5	4,954.4	5,096.2
Labor Force (Thousand) **	1,254.9	1,299.2	1,338.7	1,374.6	1,340.0
Number of Workers (Thousand)	906.6	958.3	978.0	929.8	918.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	26.9	25.9	26.9	29.0	31.0
Palestinian Workers in Israel (Thousand)	102.1	112.3	120.3	130.8	127.0
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousand)	804.5	846.2	861.2	863.5	...
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):					
Agriculture (%)	10.4	8.7	7.4	6.7	6.3
Manufacturing (%)	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.0
Construction (%)	15.3	15.2	16.3	17.2	17.7
Services and Other Branches (%)	61.7	63.2	63.1	63.0	63.0
Nominal GDP	12,715.6	12,673.0	13,425.7	14,498.1	14,615.9
Nominal GNI	14,198.3	14,385.3	15,321.9	16,490.0	16,635.9
Nominal GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	2,794.4	2,706.5	2,787.4	2,926.3	2,868.0
Real GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	1,745.9	1,744.5	2,922.9	2,923.4	2,709.9
Nominal GNI per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	3,305.2	3,250.9	3,374.9	3,521.7	3,264.4
Real GNI per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	1,935.1	1,935.1	3,296.5	3,298.9	3,069.0
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):					
Agriculture (%)	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.0
Manufacturing (%)	12.3	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.2
Construction (%)	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.5	1.9
Services and Other Branches (%)	77.9	79.6	61.1	61.0	61.0
Public Consumption	3,478.2	3,429.5	3,530.3	3,809.8	3,828.1
Private Consumption	11,859.0	11,765.6	12,314.1	12,756.7	13,079.2
Total Consumption	15,337.2	15,195.1	15,844.4	16,566.5	16,907.3
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	120.6	119.9	118.0	114.3	115.7
Public Investment	585.7	622.9	620.2	672.7	...
Private Investment	2,164.1	2,371.9	2,375.8	2,577.2	...
Total Investment	2,749.8	2,994.8	2,996.0	3,249.9	3,536.0
Total Investment to GDP (%)	21.6	23.6	22.3	22.4	24.2

* Preliminary data.

** Labour force data include occupied city of Jerusalem and not included in the other data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

**Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2014-2018)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 *
Exports of Goods and Services	2,172.3	2,338.1	2,381.0	2,692.7	2,692.7
Imports of Goods and Services	7,208.9	7,537.6	7,626.7	8,066.7	8,730.9
Resources Gap	- 5,036.6	- 5,199.0	- 5,245.7	- 5,374.0	- 6,038.2
Exports to GDP (%)	17.1	18.4	17.7	18.6	18.4
Imports to GDP (%)	39.6	41.0	56.8	55.6	59.7
Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending	4,338.8	3,946.8	4,391.3	4,545.6	3,930.7
Net Lending	287.4	300.5	269.8	265.9	268.2
Capital Expenditure	259.7	229.8	338.1	369.9	329.6
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	6.0	5.8	7.7	8.1	8.4
Current Expenditure	3,791.8	3,717.0	4,053.2	4,175.7	3,332.9
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	87.4	94.2	92.3	91.9	84.8
Distribution of Current Expenditure:					
Wages and Salaries (%)	55.1	51.6	52.6	51.5	49.7
Transfers Expenditure (%)	22.5	23.7	47.4	48.5	...
Operating Expenditure (%)	22.4	24.7	...	...	...
Total Revenues and Grants	3,982.4	3,612.3	4,340.7	4,288.8	4,127.4
Current Revenues	2,752.0	2,815.5	3,574.4	3,568.4	3,462.5
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	2,481.7	2,565.7	2,967.3	3,177.6	3,032.5
Non-Tax Revenues	259.1	248.5	584.0	388.0	430.0
Grants, of Which:	1,230.4	796.8	766.3	720.4	664.8
External Budgetary Support	1,029.4	707.1	608.0	554.4	...
External Financing for Development Expenditure	201.0	89.7	158.4	175.0	...
Budget Deficit (-)	- 356.4	- 334.5	- 50.6	- 256.8	196.7
Public Debt	1,088.9	1,070.8	1,043.9	1,041.9	1,031.7
Total Assets of the Banking Sector	11,535.5	12,295.0	13,866.8	15,468.5	15,797.8
Deposits of Residents	8,625.8	9,309.6	10,268.2	11,579.7	11,393.3
Credit Facilities of which:	5,067.0	6,016.0	7,061.0	8,222.0	8,680.0
Private sector	3,655.3	4,349.3	5,453.1	6,553.4	7,298.5

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

الملاحق الإحصائية

28	التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية
37	التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية
59	قطاع الزراعة والمياه
71	القطاع الصناعي
87	التطورات في مجال النفط والطاقة
94	التطورات المالية
107	التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وفي أسواق المال العربية
119	التجارة الخارجية للدول العربية
134	موازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف
151	الشمول المالي في الدول العربية: الواقع والآفاق
155	العون الإنمائي العربي
160	التعاون العربي في مجال تجارة الخدمات
162	الاقتصاد الفلسطيني

الملاحق الإحصائية

شهد عام 2018 انخفاض صافي الإيرادات العامة بنسبة 4 في المائة مقارنة مع عام 2017 نتيجة لتراجع إيرادات المقاصة بنسبة 7 في المائة مقارنة مع عام 2017، التي تُعتبر المساهم الأكبر في إجمالي صافي الإيرادات العامة بما نسبته 66 في المائة. فيما شهد الميزان التجاري الفلسطيني عجزاً، إذ أدى انخفاض صافي التحويلات الجارية إلى ارتفاع عجز الحساب الجاري الفلسطيني بنسبة 6 في المائة خلال عام 2018.

استهدفت السياسة الاقتصادية الإسرائيلية منذ احتلالها للأراضي الفلسطينية كل جهد ممكن لتكثيف البنى الإنتاجية الفلسطينية بما يلائم متطلبات الاقتصاد الإسرائيلي، حيث أصبح الاقتصاد الفلسطيني تابعاً وخاضعاً كلياً للاقتصاد الإسرائيلي وذلك من خلال السيطرة على الموارد الاقتصادية الفلسطينية ومصادرة الأراضي الزراعية وفتح أسواق الضفة وغزة لمنتجاتها دون قيود، ومحاربة المنتجات الفلسطينية عن طريق الأسعار أو المصادرة أو منع التصدير، ومن جهة ثانية منعت إسرائيل المناطق الفلسطينية من الاستيراد إلا من خلالها.

انعكست هذه التطورات بشكل ملحوظ على سوق العمل الفلسطيني الذي يعاني من الكثير من التحديات التي تؤثر على أدائه بما أسفر عن ارتفاع ملحوظ لمعدلات البطالة، وانخفاض ملموس لمستويات أجور العمالة، وتدهور ظروف العمل في سوق العمل الفلسطيني ومن ثم تفاقم لأوضاع الفقر. وهو ما يندرج بوقوع أزمة اجتماعية واقتصادية، خاصة وأن الاحتلال يمنع الحكومة الفلسطينية من العمل بحرية في مناطق (C) التي تشكل حوالي (60 في المائة) من مساحة الضفة الغربية، ما يعطل كل مشاريع التنمية ومحاولات النهوض الاقتصادي ويتسبب بالتفويض المستمر والمتتالي لخطط التنمية.

القيمة المضافة لتلك الخدمات مما يسمح للدول العربية بمواكبة عمق واتساع التطور الغير مسبوق في هذا القطاع عالمياً.

تتفاوض الدول العربية حالياً للوصول إلى الاتحاد الجمركي العربي الذي سيتبعه التفاوض للوصول إلى السوق العربية المشتركة كدرجة أعمق من التكامل الاقتصادي العربي، ولن تنجح مجهودات تعزيز التجارة العربية البينية السلعية دون المضي جنباً إلى جنب في تحرير التجارة في الخدمات في المنطقة العربية وتعزيز التجارة البينية العربية في الخدمات.

ولكي يتسنى الاستفادة القصوى من اتفاقية تحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية لابد للدول العربية الاعضاء في الاتفاقية الترويج وزيادة وعي القطاع الخاص بالاتفاقية، وخلق منصات للتواصل مع كل الجهات المستفيدة لتشجيع الدخول في مجالات جديدة للاستثمار في القطاعات غير التقليدية خاصة تلك الداعمة لسلاسل القيمة مثل خدمات الاستشارات والخدمات المالية والتعبئة والبحث والتطوير، إضافة إلى بحث سبل التوسع في الاستثمارات البينية في مجال تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات خاصة لما لهذا القطاع من القدرة على امتصاص الأزمات ودعم باقي القطاعات. يستلزم الوصول إلى المزيد من تحرير تجارة الخدمات ما بين الدول العربية تبني عدد من السياسات من بينها:

- السعي إلى ضمان توفر الإطار التشريعي الملائم لتنظيم تجارة الخدمات على المستوى الإقليمي.
- إنشاء مجلس أعلى للتجارة في الخدمات تقع تحت مظلته كافة الجهات ذات الصلة بالقطاعات الخدمية يختص بوضع استراتيجيات متكاملة لتنمية وتطوير القطاعات الخدمية وتحديد ومستوى تحرير القطاعات الخدمية الذي سيدعم أهداف السياسة الوطنية.
- مراجعة التشريعات كخطوة لجعل القواعد والقوانين أكثر فاعلية وحذف القواعد غير الضرورية والمعيقة لحركة التجارة.
- أهمية الدخول في اتفاقيات للاعتراف المتبادل والتوافق مع المعايير الدولية، وخلق شبكة مؤسسية بين الأجهزة التنظيمية لتسهيل تبادل البيانات ولوضع معايير لتقييم الأداء لرفع مستوى التحرير الفعلي وتسهيل تقارب القطاعات الخدمية.
- تذليل القيود المفروضة على انتقال العمالة فيما بين الدول العربية ولاسيما تلك التي تنعكس سلباً على الاستفادة الكاملة من التزامات التحرير.
- الحاجة الى دخول في جولات جديدة من التفاوض للوصول الى مستوي أعلى من التحرير، وذلك وفقاً لبنود اتفاقية تحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية.

(فصل تطورات الاقتصاد الفلسطيني في ظل الاحتلال)

الاقتصاد الفلسطيني

واصل الاقتصاد الفلسطيني خلال عام 2018 تراجعاً لارتباط أدائه بسلسلة من الأزمات المتتالية على الصعيد المالي والسياسي والأمني، تمثلت بالاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على الأراضي الفلسطينية عبر تشديد الحصار وشن الحروب والحملة الأمنية، والحجز على أموال المقاصة، وتقييد حركة التنقل والنفاد للأفراد والبضائع وتذبذب حجم المساعدات الخارجية وانخفاضها في السنوات الأخيرة.

في هذا الإطار، تراجع معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في فلسطين بالأسعار الثابتة عام 2018 ليصل إلى 0.9 في المائة مقارنة مع 3 في المائة عام 2017، ونتج هذا التباطؤ عن التراجع الحاد في قطاع غزة بنسبة 7 في المائة خلال عام 2018. انعكاساً لتباطؤ مؤشرات الاقتصاد الكلي الفلسطيني، شهدت جميع الأنشطة الاقتصادية في قطاع غزة انخفاضاً في أعداد العاملين. وعليه ارتفع معدل البطالة من 29 في المائة إلى 31 في المائة، فيما بين عامي 2017 و2018، مع ما يصاحب ذلك من ارتفاع مستويات الفقر بصورة حادة، علماً بأن معدلات البطالة لم تكن قد تجاوزت 14.1 في المائة عام 2000.

أمريكي، بما يمثل نحو ثلث قيمة صادرات السلع، فيما يقدر مواصلتها النمو بنسبة 9.5 في المائة لعام 2018 وفق بيانات الأونكتاد، وهو ما يفوق معدلات النمو المسجلة على صعيد الصادرات السلعية.

فيما يتعلق بالدول العربية، يبلغ متوسط مساهمة قطاع الخدمات في الناتج الإجمالي 48 في المائة، فيما تبلغ مساهمته في التشغيل بنحو 54.9 في المائة. حرصت البلدان العربية على إدماج التجارة في الخدمات ضمن مفاوضات تحرير التجارة البيئية إدراكاً من الدول العربية للأهمية الاستراتيجية لتجارة الخدمات، وخطوة نحو تعميق مستوى التكامل الاقتصادي العربي مدفوعاً برغبة الدول العربية في تحقيق تكتل اقتصادي قوي قادر على الاستفادة من موارده وله القدرة على الدفاع عن مصالحه أمام العالم الخارجي.

بدأت المفاوضات بين الدول العربية بشأن تحرير التجارة في الخدمات رسمياً في مطلع عام 2001، بعد قرار المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لجامعة الدول العربية بإدماج التجارة في الخدمات ضمن منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى وذلك توافقاً مع الالتزامات الدولية للدول العربية الأعضاء بمنظمة التجارة العالمية. وقد بادرت الحكومة اللبنانية بإعداد مشروع مبدئي لاتفاق إطاري ليمثل قاعدة للتفاوض حول التحرير التدريجي للتجارة في الخدمات، فيما تم في عام 2003، اعتماد الإطار العام للاتفاقية وإقرارها من قبل المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي.

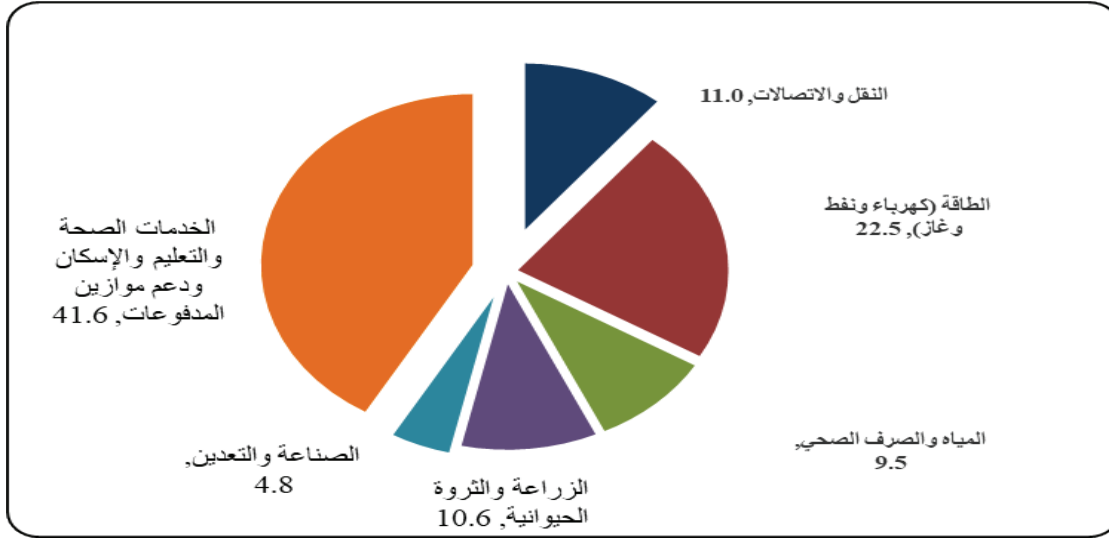
كللت هذه المفاوضات بالنجاح في عام 2017 بتقديم عشرة دول عربية جداول التزاماتها النهائية في إطار الاتفاقية ومن ثم صدور قرار من المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي بإقرار الاتفاقية العربية لتحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية كاتفاقية مستقلة عن منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى، وتلا ذلك قبول عرض دولة الكويت للانضمام إلى الاتفاقية ليرتفع عدد الدول المنضمة لهذه الاتفاقية إلى إحدى عشرة دولة عربية، فيما لا تزال الدول العربية الأخرى تسعى للانضمام إلى الاتفاقية بعد استيفاء جداول التزاماتها.

من المتوقع أن تدخل الاتفاقية حيز التنفيذ خلال النصف الثاني من عام 2019، وذلك بعد ثلاثة أشهر من تاريخ إيداع وثائق تصديق ثلاثة دول عربية عليها لدى الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية. تضمنت الاتفاقية العربية لتحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية خمسة وثلاثين مادة تتشابه إلى حد كبير مع نصوص وهيكل الاتفاقية العامة للتجارة في الخدمات (الجاتس)، حيث تهدف الاتفاقية إلى تحقيق سهولة انسياب الخدمات ومورديها بين الدول العربية الأعضاء في الاتفاق دون عقبات مُقيدة للتجارة وفي ظل قواعد ومبادئ محددة من خلال وضع إطار عام للتحرير التدريجي لتجارة الخدمات بين الدول العربية عبر جولات متتالية من المفاوضات.

في هذا الإطار، تتمتع البلدان العربية بصفة عامة بمميزات نسبية في قطاعات الخدمات السياحية والسفر، والتشييد والهندسة، والبعض الآخر في الخدمات المالية (المصارف وسوق المال، والتأمين). كما أن مجموعة أخرى من الدول العربية لديها قدرات في الخدمات التعليمية والصحية، وغيرها من مجالات الخدمات الأخرى. وقد أثبتت الدول العربية وجودها على الساحة الدولية والإقليمية كمصدر قوي وكفاء للعديد من الخدمات (مثل النقل والسياحة والأنشاءات والاتصالات) على عكس السلع التي لم تحقق فيها الدول العربية نفس النجاح، بل أن هناك العديد من المؤسسات والشركات العربية التي أضحت منافسة على الصعيد العالمي. ومن هنا تأتي أهمية الاتفاقية العربية للتجارة في الخدمات والتي من شأنها أن تساعد الدول العربية بمؤسساتها التجارية على تحقيق المزيد من فرص نفاذ أفضل لصادراتها على الصعيد العربي.

إن اتفاقات التجارة الإقليمية تعد بمثابة أداة هامة للدفع قداماً ببرامج التكامل الاقتصادي بصورة أكثر عمقاً. في هذا الصدد، سوف يتيح وجود اتفاق عربي لتحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية تحت مظلة جامعة الدول العربية الفرصة لتواجد منصة دائمة للدول العربية لمناقشة سبل التعاون العربي لتعزيز القدرة التنافسية للتجارة في الخدمات ورفع معدلات التجارة البيئية العربية، والعمل على تطوير طبيعة الأنشطة الخدمية وزيادة

الشكل (1.11): التوزيع القطاعي للمعونة الإنمائية التراكمية المقدمة من صناديق التنمية العربية (2018)



المصدر: الملحق (11/6).

بلغ إجمالي التزامات العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق في عام 2018 حوالي 13.9 مليار دولار، أي بانخفاض بلغ نسبته حوالي 29 في المائة بالمقارنة مع العام السابق من خلال تقديم 233 قرصاً و 281 معونة. كما قدمت مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق المساعدات الفنية لتمويل إعداد دراسات الجدوى الفنية والاقتصادية للمشاريع الإنمائية، ودعم وتعزيز قدرة مؤسسات الدول المستفيدة لتمكينها من تطوير الكوادر الفنية والإدارية ولتحسين مستويات أدائها. يوضح التوزيع القطاعي للعمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق لعام 2018، الاهتمام المتواصل بدعم مشروعات البنى الأساسية وعلى وجه الخصوص مشاريع الطاقة بمختلف أنواعها. إذ بلغ إجمالي المساعدات الإنمائية الموجهة لهذه المشروعات حوالي 3.1 مليار دولار تشكل حوالي 22.5 في المائة من إجمالي المساعدات المقدمة خلال عام 2018.

بلغ المجموع التراكمي لالتزامات العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق حتى نهاية عام 2018 حوالي 218 مليار دولار. وتنوعت المشاريع لتشمل مختلف القطاعات والنشاطات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. وقد بلغ نصيب مجموعة الدول العربية من هذه الالتزامات الممولة حوالي 115.3 مليار دولار بما يُمثل 52.9 في المائة من إجمالي الالتزامات التراكمية.

(فصل التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك)

التعاون العربي في مجال تحرير تجارة الخدمات

يعد قطاع الخدمات أحد أهم القطاعات الداعمة للنمو والتنمية، لما له من أثر في دعم النمو الاقتصادي، وتوفير فرص العمل، وجذب الاستثمارات الأجنبية المباشرة وتدعيم تنافسية القطاعات الاقتصادية الأخرى، ولإسهامه المباشر في الإنتاج كونه يمثل حلقة هامة للاندماج في سلاسل القيمة العالمية. حققت صادرات الخدمات التجارية على المستوى العالمي نمواً بنسبة 8 في المائة في عام 2017، حيث بلغت 5.28 تريليون دولار

السكان البالغين من 22.3 في المائة عام 2011 إلى 37.2 في المائة في عام 2017، إلا أن المنطقة العربية لا تزال من أقل المجموعات الجغرافية من حيث مستويات الشمول المالي.

اهتم الفصل كذلك بإلقاء الضوء على أبرز تحديات الشمول المالي في الدول العربية بما يشمل انخفاض مستويات المنافسة المالية، والحاجة إلى تقوية البنية التحتية للقطاع المالي، وتوفير المتطلبات الأساسية الداعمة للشمول المالي ومن أبرزها بينها توفر أنظمة كفاءة للدفع، ونظم للاستعلام الائتماني، ونظم الإقراض المضمون، وسجلات الأصول. علاوة على الحاجة إلى تطوير الأطر التشريعية والتنظيمية، وتقوية دور المؤسسات المالية غير المصرفية، وتطوير بيئات الأعمال، ورفع مستويات التثقيف المالي.

في سياق التحديات السابق الإشارة إليها، تطرق الفصل إلى المبادرات الإقليمية والقطرية المبذولة لتحسين مستويات الشمول المالي. فعلى صعيد المبادرات الإقليمية يتبنى كل من صندوق النقد العربي، والصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي مجموعة من المبادرات والتدخلات الهادفة إلى تيسير فرص نفاذ الأفراد والمشروعات إلى التمويل لاسيما فيما يتعلق بنفاذ الشباب والإناث وسكان المناطق الريفية للتمويل والمشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة. من جانب آخر، وعلى مستوى المبادرات القطرية، تطرق الفصل إلى جهود الحكومات العربية على صعيد تبني استراتيجيات وطنية للشمول المالي، إضافة إلى مساعي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية لتبني برامج وسياسات لحفز نفاذ المشروعات متناهية الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة للتمويل المصرفي وغير المصرفي.

اهتم الفصل بتقديم بعض التوصيات على صعيد عملية صنع السياسات ذلك بما يشمل: تبني استراتيجيات وفق رؤية قومية للشمول المالي، وتعزيز البنية الأساسية للشمول المالي، والاستفادة من الفرص التي تقدمها التقنيات المالية الحديثة لرفع مستوى الشمول المالي، وتقوية ودعم دور القطاع المالي غير المصرفي، وضرورة توفير المتطلبات الأساسية اللازمة للشمول المالي، وتوجيه المزيد من الاهتمام بتمويل المشروعات متناهية الصغر.

العون الإنمائي العربي

تقدم المساعدات الإنمائية العربية عبر قنوات متعددة ومختلفة أهمها المساعدات الحكومية الثنائية، ومساهمات الدول العربية من خلال المؤسسات الدولية المانحة للعون، إضافة إلى المساعدات المقدمة من الهيئات الوطنية والإقليمية والهيئات الخيرية والمنظمات غير الحكومية.

يقدم الجزء الأكبر من العون الإنمائي العربي على المستوى الثنائي من دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية وهي المملكة العربية السعودية، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، دولة الكويت، دولة قطر، وسلطنة عمان. وتوجه المساعدات الحكومية الثنائية إما لدعم مشروعات التنمية أو كدعم مباشر لخزينة الدول المستفيدة بحيث يتم من خلالها الإنفاق على المشاريع والبرامج التنموية. ومن جانب آخر يتسم هذا العون في تقديم الدعم للدول لتنفيذ خططها الإنمائية وتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة الخاصة بها مع احترام استقلالية هذه الدول في تحديد أهدافها وترتيب أولوياتها الإنمائية واختيار مشاريعها، والالتزام بقواعد الشفافية التامة في مختلف مراحل تنفيذ المشاريع الممولة.

عكست أسعار صرف العملات العربية المثبتة مقابل الدولار التطورات التي شهدتها العملات الرئيسية في أسواق الصرف الدولية خلال عام 2018 حيث تراجعت قيمة هذه العملات مقابل اليورو في ظل ارتفاع قيمة اليورو مقابل الدولار خلال ذلك العام. من جانب آخر تراجعت قيمة بعض عملات الدول العربية التي تتبنى نظماً أكثر مرونة لأسعار الصرف مقابل اليورو والدولار على ضوء الضغوطات التي شهدتها التوازنات الخارجية لهذه البلدان والسياسات التي تم تبنيها في بعض تلك الدول لزيادة مستويات مرونة نظم الصرف، وكذلك الأوضاع المحلية التي شهدتها بعض هذه الدول خلال عام 2018.

(فصل محور التقرير)

الشمول المالي في الدول العربية: الواقع والأفاق

يُعرف الشمول المالي بكونه "إمكانية وصول الأفراد، بما فيهم أصحاب الدخل المنخفض، والشركات، إلى مجموعة واسعة من الخدمات المالية الرسمية ذات جودة عالية، يتم توفيرها بطريقة مسؤولة ومستدامة من قبل مجموعة متنوعة من مقدمي الخدمات المالية في بيئة قانونية وتنظيمية مناسبة وبكلفة معقولة". يأتي الشمول المالي على رأس أولويات صناع القرار على مستوى العالم كأولوية اقتصادية وإنمائية نظراً لدوره الكبير في دعم النمو الاقتصادي، وتقليل التفاوت في توزيع الدخل، وتوفير فرص العمل، وزيادة مستويات الرفاه الاقتصادي. إضافة لما سبق يساعد الشمول المالي على تحقيق تسعة من الأهداف السبعة عشرة التي أقرتها الأمم المتحدة لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة بحلول عام 2030 على رأسها خفض الفقر، ومكافحة الجوع، وخلق المزيد من فرص العمل.

على المستوى الإقليمي، يمثل تعزيز مستويات الشمول المالي في الدول العربية محوراً هاماً من محاور اهتمامات مجلس محافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية لما لذلك من دور فعال في دعم النمو الاقتصادي، وخلق فرص العمل، وتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة والرفاه الاجتماعي. على ضوء ما سبق، يهتم فصل محور التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لهذا العام بتناول موضوع واقع وأفاق الشمول المالي في الدول العربية.

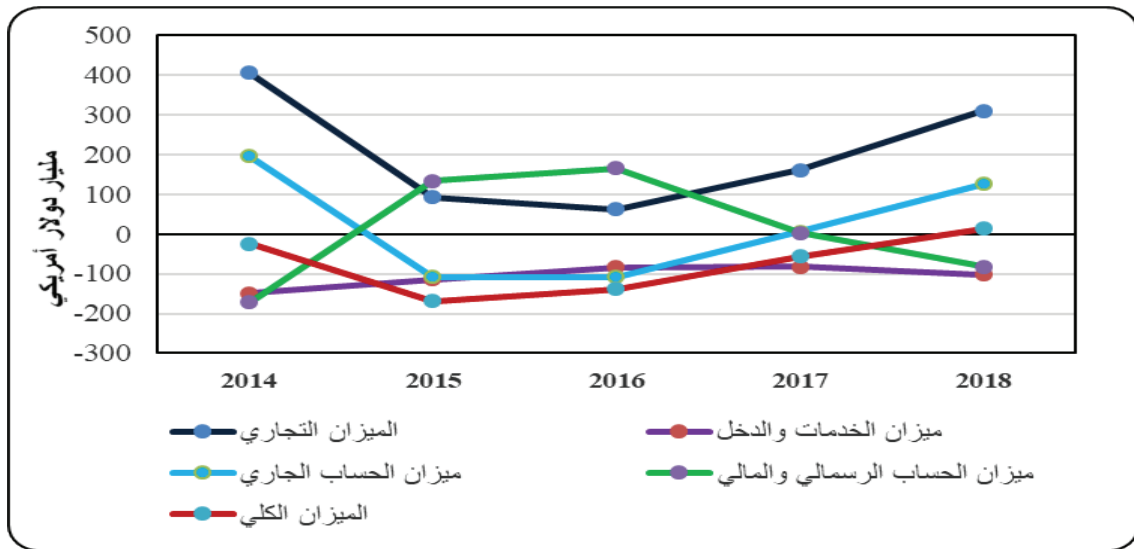
تطرق الفصل إلى أهمية الشمول المالي والدلائل الدولية فيما يتعلق بالعلاقة الطردية ما بين الشمول المالي والنمو الاقتصادي والتي أثبتتها العديد من الدراسات. ينبع جوهر العلاقة ما بين المتغيرين إلى دور الشمول المالي في خفض الفقر، وتقليل مستويات التفاوت في توزيع الدخل، وخفض معدلات البطالة، ودمج الفئات والمجموعات المهمشة، وتمكين الأفراد من الاستثمار في المستقبل، وتجنب صدمات الدخل، والتقلبات في مستويات الاستهلاك، وخفض المخاطر المالية بالتالي زيادة مستويات دخل الأفراد والشركات ورفع معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي.

تم في إطار هذا الفصل تقدير العلاقة بين بعض متغيرات الشمول المالي المتضمنة في قاعدة بيانات المؤشر الدولي للشمول المالي Findex الصادر عن البنك الدولي، ولوغار يتم نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي باستخدام نموذج البيانات المقطعية لعدد 114 دولة على مستوى دول العالم من بينها ثلاثة عشرة دولة عربية. أظهرت النتائج معنوية متغيرات الشمول المالي المستخدمة في النموذج في تفسير التغيرات في نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، حيث تبين أن ارتفاعها يؤدي إلى زيادة نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بنسب متفاوتة. فعلى سبيل المثال، يؤدي ارتفاع نسبة امتلاك الأفراد البالغين للحسابات في المؤسسات المالية بواحد في المائة إلى رفع نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بحوالي 0.78 في المائة.

من جانب آخر، تطرق الفصل إلى واقع الشمول المالي في الدول العربية استناداً إلى عدد من مؤشرات الشمول المالي للأفراد والمشروعات، وبين أنه على الرغم من تحسن بعض مؤشرات الشمول المالي ما بين عامي 2011 و2017، حيث ارتفعت نسبة السكان البالغين الذين يمتلكون حسابات في مؤسسات المالية إلى إجمالي

التحويلات بنسب بلغت حوالي 24.3 بالمائة و11.3 في المائة على التوالي خلال عام 2018. كنتيجة لذلك ارتفع فائض ميزان المعاملات الجارية المحقق للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2018 إلى حوالي 133.9 مليار دولار، بما يعادل 5.0 بالمائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2018. كمحصلة للتطورات المذكورة السابقة تحول العجز الكلي لموازين مدفوعات الدول العربية كمجموعة المسجل خلال عام 2017 والبالغ نحو 56.3 مليار دولار إلى فائض قدره حوالي 15.1 مليار دولار خلال عام 2018، الملحق (1/9) والشكل (1.9).

الشكل (1.9): ميزان المدفوعات في الدول العربية (2014-2018)



المصدر: الملحق (1/9).

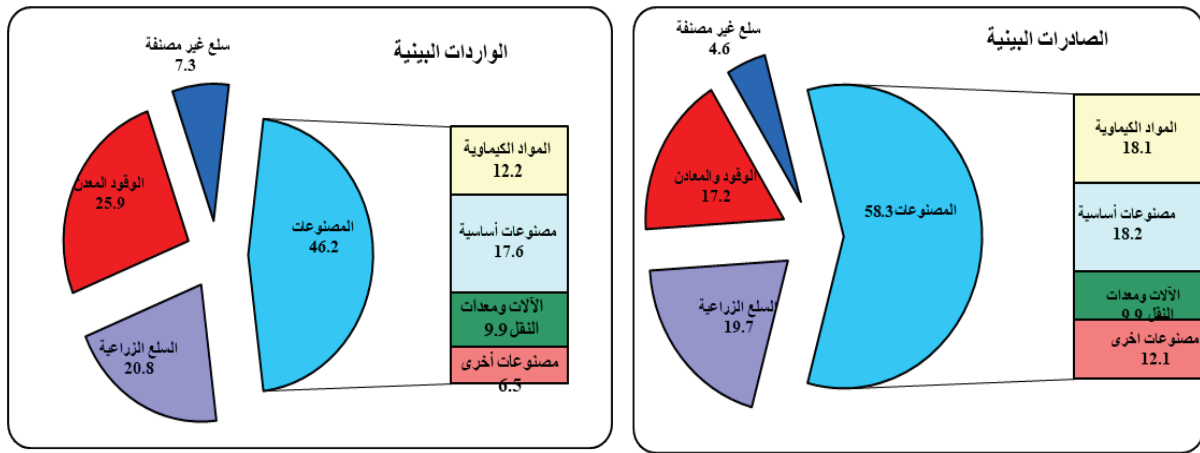
على صعيد تطورات الدين الخارجي وأعباءه على الدول العربية، فقد شهد إجمالي الدين الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة والمتوفرة عنها بيانات كمجموعة ارتفاعاً بلغت نسبته حوالي 9.6 في المائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 290.1 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2018، مقارنة بحوالي 264.6 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2017. وتُعزى الزيادة في المديونية الخارجية إلى لجوء عدد من الدول المقترضة إلى الاقتراض الخارجي لتمويل العجز المالي المرتفع في ضوء الضغوطات المالية التي تواجهها. في المقابل، شهدت خدمة الدين العام الخارجي انخفاضاً ملحوظاً بلغت نسبته حوالي 19.9 في المائة لتصل إلى حوالي 21.6 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2018، مقارنة بحوالي 26.9 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2017. جاء هذا التراجع على خلفية انخفاض خدمة الدين الخارجي في ست دول عربية تمثل خدمة مديونيتها 94 في المائة من إجمالي خدمة الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة كمجموعة.

بالنسبة لمؤشرات المديونية الخارجية للدول العربية المقترضة كمجموعة، فقد ارتفعت نسبة الدين العام الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بحوالي 4.7 نقطة مئوية، لتصل إلى حوالي 35.5 في المائة بنهاية عام 2018، مقارنة بحوالي 30.9 في المائة بنهاية عام 2017. جاء ذلك كمحصلة لتسارع وتيرة نمو الدين العام الخارجي مقارنة بنمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية على مستوى الدول العربية المقترضة كمجموعة. في ذات السياق، فقد شهد مؤشر خدمة الدين العام الخارجي إلى الصادرات من السلع والخدمات في الدول العربية المقترضة ارتفاعاً طفيفاً بلغ حوالي نقطة مئوية لتصل نسبته إلى 9.7 في المائة بنهاية عام 2018، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 13.7 بنهاية عام 2017.

كمحصلة للتطورات المذكورة، ارتفعت قيمة التجارة العربية البينية خلال عام 2018 بمعدل بلغ حوالي 6.2 في المائة لتصل إلى نحو 109.6 مليار دولار، مقابل حوالي 103.2 مليار دولار مسجلة خلال عام 2017.

على صعيد الهيكل السلعي للصادرات البينية العربية، حققت التجارة البينية للنفط الخام خلال عام 2018 مساهمة قدرها حوالي 6.0 في المائة من متوسط قيمة التجارة البينية العربية. وبخصوص مكونات التجارة البينية غير النفطية، استحوذت مجموعة السلع الصناعية على النصيب الأكبر، ثم مجموعة السلع الزراعية، الملحق (8/8) والشكل (2.8).

الشكل (2.8): الهيكل السلعي للتجارة البينية العربية
*(2018)



(* بيانات أولية.
المصدر: الملحق (8/8).

فيما يتعلق بتجارة الخدمات، شهد عام 2018 ارتفاع العجز المسجل بصافي ميزان تجارة الخدمات للدول العربية كمجموعة، جاء ذلك كنتيجة لزيادة المدفوعات من الخدمات بنسبة 4.9 في المائة. كما ارتفعت المتحصلات الخدمية للدول العربية كمجموعة بنحو 5.4 بالمائة خلال عام 2018 لتبلغ حوالي 212.9 مليار دولار مقابل حوالي 202 مليار دولار مسجلة بعام 2017. يُعزى ذلك للتحسن المتواصل الذي تشهده المتحصلات من بند السفر (السياحة) في بعض الدول العربية. هذا، في حين ارتفعت قيمة المدفوعات الخدمية للدول العربية كمجموعة بنسبة قدرها 4.9 في المائة لتبلغ حوالي 327 مليار دولار خلال عام 2018 مقارنة مع نحو 312.3 مليار دولار محققة بالعام المقابل، نتيجة لارتفاع المدفوعات الخاصة بكل من النقل والشحن والتأمين بسبب زيادة قيمة الواردات السلعية للدول العربية كمجموعة.

كمحصلة لتلك التطورات سألقة الذكر في كل من المتحصلات والمدفوعات الخدمية فقد ارتفع العجز المسجل بالميزان الخدمي للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2018، مسجلاً نسبة قدرها 3.9 في المائة ليصل إلى نحو 114.5 مليار دولار مقابل حوالي 110.2 مليار دولار تمثل عجز محقق خلال العام السابق.

موازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف

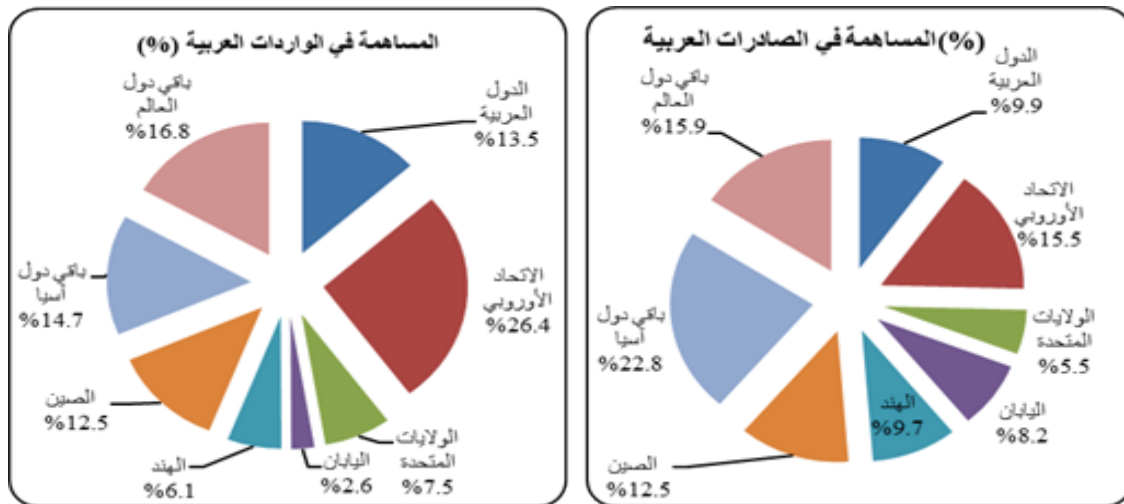
انعكست الزيادة الملحوظة التي شهدتها أسعار النفط العالمية على أداء موازين مدفوعات الدول العربية خلال عام 2018، الأمر الذي أدى إلى ارتفاع الفائض بالميزان التجاري لتلك الدول بنسبة قدرها 98.1 في المائة ليصل إلى نحو 318.4 مليار دولار. في المقابل، زاد العجز المسجل بكل من ميزان الخدمات والدخل، وصافي

فقد شهدت ارتفاعاً طفيفاً عام 2018 لتبلغ ما قيمته 824.6 مليار دولار مقارنة مع نحو 808.8 مليار دولار عام 2017، أي ارتفاع بلغت نسبته 1.9 في المائة.

بالنسبة لاتجاهات التجارة العربية خلال عام 2018 فقد أظهرت البيانات موجة من الصعود في حجم الصادرات العربية المتجهة إلى مختلف الشركاء التجاريين، فقد احتلت الصادرات البينية العربية 9.9 في المائة، واحتلت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية نسبة 5.5 بالمائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية، والاتحاد الأوروبي نسبة 15.5 بالمائة، وحققت آسيا تحسناً ملحوظاً لتصل إلى 53.2 بالمائة في حين بلغت حصة باقي دول العالم نحو 15.9 في المائة.

وفيما يتعلق بالواردات العربية من الشركاء التجاريين الرئيسيين خلال عام 2018 فقد انخفضت الواردات من معظم الشركاء التجاريين بنسبة 2.0 بالمائة، وسجلت الواردات من الولايات المتحدة نسبة انخفاض بلغت 8.3 في المائة ومن الاتحاد الأوروبي بنسبة 1.8 في المائة، في المقابل ارتفعت الواردات من الدول العربية بنسبة 8.9 بالمائة وكذلك من الهند بمعدل 32.6 في المائة على الرغم من انخفاض نسبة الواردات من آسيا بنسبة 24.9 في المائة، الملحق (2/8) والشكل (1.8).

الشكل (1.8): اتجاهات التجارة العربية إلى أهم الشركاء التجاريين (2018)*

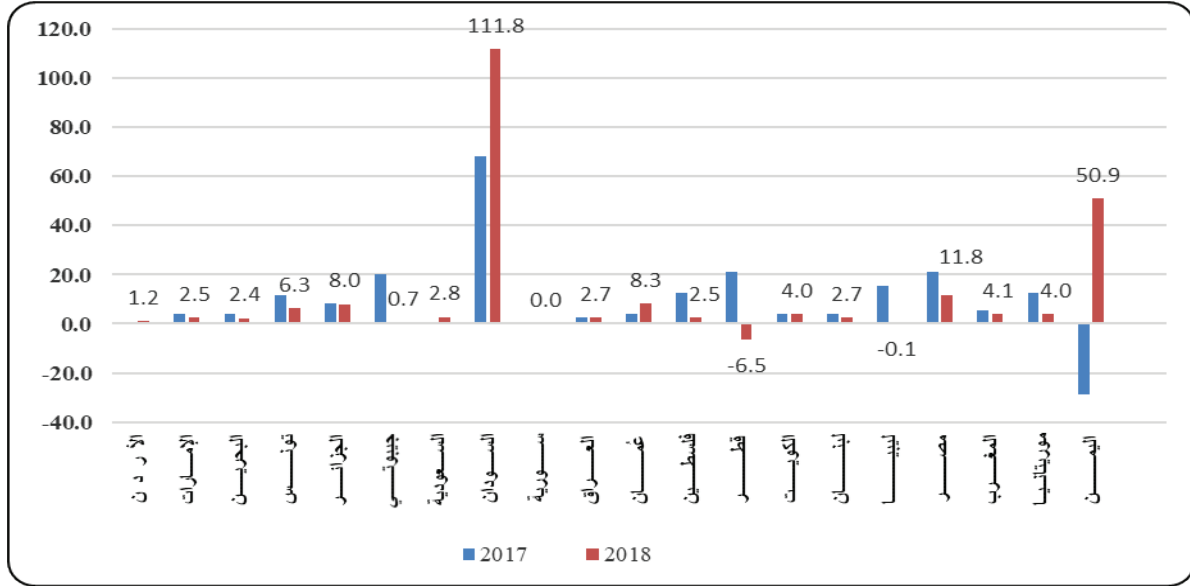


(* بيانات أولية.
المصدر: الملحق (2/8).

بالنسبة للهيكل السلعي للتجارة مازالت تستأثر فئة الوقود والمعادن على الحصة الأعلى في الصادرات الإجمالية العربية فبلغت حوالي 63.4 في المائة عام 2018 مقارنة مع 59.2 في المائة عام 2017 مع انخفاض في نسب القطاعات الأخرى، بالرغم من الجهود المبذولة لتنويع الاقتصادات العربية. سجلت المصنوعات نسبة 28.8 في المائة وكذلك السلع الزراعية لتبلغ 7.1 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات. وفيما يتعلق بالواردات فتشير البيانات أن المصنوعات حافظت على المرتبة الأولى في الواردات العربية ما نسبته 65.1 بالمائة بينما انخفضت السلع الزراعية انخفاضاً طفيفاً محققة نسبة 18.8 من إجمالي الواردات العربية خلال عام 2018.

أما بالنسبة للتجارة السلعية العربية البينية، فقد شهد عام 2018 تواصل التحسن في أداء التجارة العربية السلعية البينية، انعكاساً لاستمرار الزيادة التي تشهدها أسعار النفط العالمية للعام الثاني على التوالي. إضافة إلى ذلك، تحسنت حركة التجارة بين الدول العربية مع التحسن الذي تشهده الظروف الداخلية ببعض تلك الدول.

الشكل (1.7): معدلات نمو السيولة في الدول العربية (2018-2017)



بيانات السعودية تشمل M3.
المصدر: الملحق (1/7).

أما على صعيد القطاع المصرفي، فقد تحسن أدائه خلال عام 2018 بالمقارنة مع العام الماضي. حيث أظهرت البيانات المُجمعة للمصارف العربية تحسناً في كل من إجمالي الموجودات، وإجمالي الودائع، وإجمالي القروض والتسهيلات، والقواعد الرأسمالية المقومة بالدولار. وقد حافظت معدلات كفاية رأس المال للمصارف على مستوياتها المرتفعة نسبياً في غالبية الدول العربية في العام 2018، بالمقارنة مع الحدود الدنيا المطلوبة وفقاً لمقررات لجنة بازل البالغة 10.5 في المائة.

على صعيد أسواق المال العربية، جاء أداء الاسواق المالية العربية خلال عام 2018 إيجابياً بشكل عام، وذلك بالمقارنة مع عام 2017. فقد ارتفعت القيمة السوقية للبورصات العربية المُدرجة بقاعدة البيانات الخاصة بصندوق النقد العربي بنحو 69.6 مليار دولار. فيما استمرت قيمة التداولات بالتراجع للسنة الرابعة على التوالي، لتسجل تراجعاً بنحو 3.5 في المائة.

على صعيد الاستثمار الاجنبي في البورصات العربية، ارتفعت قيم التعاملات الخاصة بالمستثمرين الاجانب، بالمقارنة مع عام 2017، وسجلت هذه التعاملات صافي تدفق موجب مقارنة مع صافي تدفق سالب العام الماضي. هذا وقد حفل عام 2018 بمواصلة السلطات الاشرافية والرقابية في الدول العربية جهودها للارتقاء وتطوير البنية التشريعية والتنظيمية للقطاع المصرفي ولأسواق المال، من خلال مواكبة التطورات والالتزام بالمعايير والمبادئ الدولية، والعمل على تطوير وتحديث التعليمات والممارسات المنسجمة مع هذه المعايير والمعززة للإفصاح والشفافية.

التجارة الخارجية (الإجمالية والبيئية)

بلغت التجارة السلعية الإجمالية العربية خلال عام 2018 ما قيمته 1920 مليار دولار مقارنة مع 1765 مليار دولار عام 2017 محققة نسبة ارتفاع بلغت حوالي 8.8 في المائة بسبب ارتفاع قيمة الصادرات السلعية العربية الإجمالية إلى 1095.4 مليار دولار عام 2018 مقارنة مع 956.3 مليار دولار عام 2017 أي بنسبة ارتفاع بلغت حوالي 14.5 في المائة عما كانت عليه عام 2017. أما أداء الواردات السلعية الإجمالية العربية،

بالنسبة لإجمالي الدين العام القائم (الداخلي والخارجي) في الدول العربية المتوفر بيانات بشأنها، فقد ارتفع بحوالي 6.3 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 707.8 مليار دولار في عام 2018، مقارنة بحوالي 665.9 مليار دولار في عام 2017. بذلك ارتفعت نسبة الدين العام للدول العربية المقترضة إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي لتبلغ حوالي 128.7 في المائة في عام 2018 مقارنة بحوالي 110 في المائة في عام 2017.

التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وفي أسواق المال العربية

سجلت أوضاع السيولة المحلية تباطؤ على مستوى الدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2018 بفعل بعض العوامل التي أسفرت عن تراجع صافي الائتمان المحلي وصافي الأصول الأجنبية، حيث سجل معدل نمو السيولة على مستوى الدول العربية تراجعاً خلال عام 2018 ليصل إلى ما يقرب من 6.0 في المائة مقابل 8.7 في المائة مسجلة عام 2017.

في ظل ارتباط عدد كبير من العملات العربية بالدولار الأمريكي واتجاه مجلس الاحتياطي الفيدرالي الأمريكي بإجراء أربع جولات لرفع أسعار الفائدة على الدولار في 2018، ارتفعت أسعار الفائدة الرسمية في الدول العربية التي تتبنى نظاماً ثابتاً لأسعار الصرف ومعظمها من البلدان العربية المصدرة للنفط للحفاظ على استقرار سعر الصرف. فيما تباينت توجهات أسعار الفائدة في بعض الدول العربية المستوردة للنفط التي تتبنى نظاماً أكثر مرونة لأسعار الصرف. بهدف احتواء جانب من الضغوط التضخمية ودعم العملات المحلية.

من جانب آخر، واصلت بعض المصارف المركزية العربية في الدول العربية المستوردة للنفط سعيها إلى تعزيز مرونة أسعار الصرف بما يعكس حرصها على زيادة قدرة نظم الصرف على امتصاص الصدمات الخارجية، وذلك في ظل نجاح الإصلاحات الاقتصادية المطبقة في بعضها في تعزيز وضعيتها واستقرار الاقتصاد الكلي. مكنت هذه التحولات في نظم الصرف عدداً من الدول العربية من المضي قدماً في تنفيذ سياساتها الرامية إلى استهداف التضخم وأعلن بعضها لأول مرة عن مستهدفات كمية لمعدلات التضخم. في هذا الإطار، واصلت هذه المصارف سعيها إلى بناء أطر لتوقعات التضخم على المدى القصير والمتوسط، ومتابعتها بشكل مستمر للمؤشرات ذات العلاقة بالأسعار كهدف وسيط للسياسة النقدية، واستخدامها لسعر الفائدة في السوق النقدية كهدف تشغيلي للسياسة النقدية.

ركزت الإصلاحات المتبناة في الدول العربية على صعيد السياسة النقدية على زيادة مستويات كفاءة السياسة النقدية في تحقيق مستهدفاتها من خلال تطوير بعض أدوات السياسة النقدية القائمة، واستحداث أدوات نقدية جديدة لضمان إدارة السيولة وزيادة مستويات كفاءة الأطر التشغيلية للسياسة النقدية. كما ركزت تدخلات المصارف المركزية على تمكين القطاع المصرفي من مواجهة التحديات التي ترتبط بمحدودية الموارد من العملات الأجنبية، وكذلك على دعم النمو الاقتصادي وزيادة مستويات الشمول المالي والاستفادة من التقنيات المالية الحديثة في زيادة مستويات كفاءة الخدمات المالية، الملحق (1/7) والشكل (1.7).

التطورات المالية

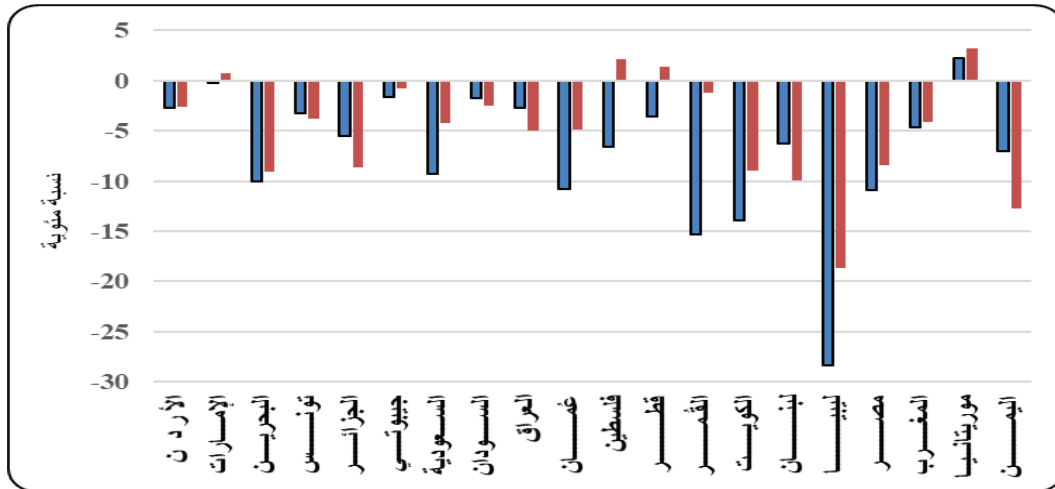
ساهمت التطورات الإيجابية في أسواق النفط العالمية، من حيث مواصلة أسعار النفط اتجاهها التصاعدي، في تعزيز الوضع المالي في الدول العربية المنتجة والمصدرة الرئيسية للنفط التي شهدت زيادات كبيرة في حصيللة الإيرادات البترولية خلال عام 2018. وأولت الدول العربية المنتجة والمصدرة الرئيسية للنفط اهتماماً خاصاً لأمر تطوير التحصيل الضريبي، في إطار الجهود لتنويع مصادر الإيرادات المالية بعيداً عن إيرادات النفط، حيث استكمل عددٌ منها الأطر التشريعية والتنظيمية لتعزيز النظم الضريبية واستحداث أدوات ضريبية جديدة مثل ضريبة القيمة المضافة، الأمر الذي أدى إلى زيادة حصيللة الإيرادات الضريبية وتعزيز الوضع المالي خلال عام 2018.

وكان لعودة التعافي الاقتصادي في عدد من الدول العربية ذات الاقتصادات المتنوعة، وإن كان بوتيرة بطيئة، والإصلاحات الضريبية التي تم تنفيذها، دوراً كبيراً في زيادة حصيللة الإيرادات الضريبية في هذه الدول. تعكس تطورات الإنفاق العام توجهاً انتهجته معظم الدول العربية منذ عدة سنوات ماضية لاحتواء الإنفاق العام ضمن المسارات التي تضمن الاستدامة المالية وتُعزّز وضع الموازنة العامة في المدين المتوسط والبعيد، حيث سجلت معظم الدول العربية نمواً محدوداً في مستوى الإنفاق العام، خلال عام 2018، أخذاً بالاعتبار الموارد المالية المتاحة وعوامل التضخم ومتطلبات تلبية الحاجات التنموية والاجتماعية.

من جهةٍ أخرى، أثرت الظروف الداخلية غير المواتية في عدد من الدول العربية بشكلٍ سلبي على وضع الموازنات العامة في ظل المتطلبات الاقتصادية والمالية الناشئة جراء تراجع الاستثمارات والأنشطة الاقتصادية المختلفة. في ضوء ما تقدم، ارتفع إجمالي الإيرادات العامة والمنح في الدول العربية مجتمعة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 19 في المائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 786 مليار دولار في عام 2018، ما يمثل حوالي 29.6 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي خلال العام المذكور، بينما ارتفع إجمالي الإنفاق العام للدول العربية كمجموعة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 8.6 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 899.7 مليار دولار، ما نسبته 33.9 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية مجتمعة.

كمحصلة لذلك، تراجع عجز الموازنة العامة المُجمّعة للدول العربية ليصل إلى حوالي 113.7 مليار دولار في عام 2018، مقارنةً بعجز بلغ حوالي 168.3 مليار دولار في عام 2017. كما تراجع العجز كنسبة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، من حوالي 6.7 في المائة في عام 2017 إلى حوالي 4.3 في المائة في عام 2018، الملحق (10/6) والشكل (1.6).

الشكل (1.6): نسبة الفائض/ العجز الكلي في الموازنات العامة إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية (2017-2018)

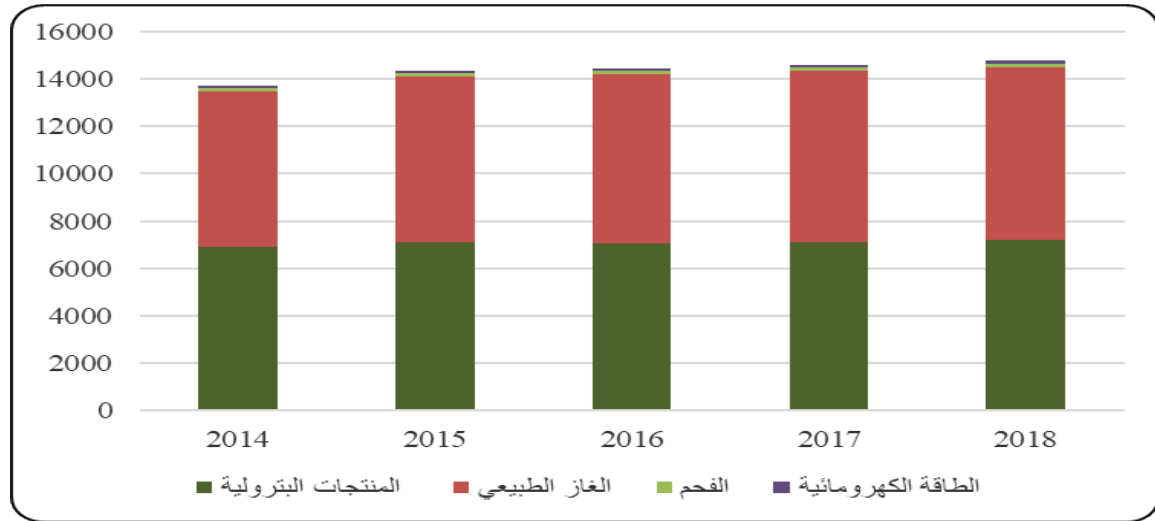


المصدر: الملحق (10/6).

كما سجل الطلب العالمي على النفط نمواً بنحو 1.5 مليون برميل/يوم، مقارنة بنمو بلغ 1.9 مليون برميل/يوم عام 2017، ليصل مستواه إلى 98.8 مليون برميل/يوم عام 2018. وقد استمرت وفرة الإمدادات بشكل ملحوظ وبخاصة من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وتحديداً من النفط الصخري، حيث ارتفع إجمالي الإمدادات النفطية العالمية بنحو 2.4 مليون برميل/يوم، ليلعب 98.8 مليون برميل/يوم، وقد استقرت إمدادات دول أوبك من النفط الخام والنفوط غير التقليدية عند نفس مستوى العام السابق وهو 38.7 مليون برميل/يوم. في المقابل ارتفعت الإمدادات من الدول المنتجة من خارج أوبك بنحو 2.4 مليون برميل/يوم لتصل إلى 60.1 مليون برميل/يوم. ما ساهم في ارتفاع مخزونات النفط العالمية. كما تحققت خلال عام 2018 زيادة طفيفة في الاحتياطيات العالمية المؤكدة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي نسبتها 0.7 في المائة و1.9 في المائة على التوالي.

فيما يخص نشاط الاستكشاف في الدول العربية، فقد حققت خلال العام 7 اكتشافات نفطية و6 اكتشافات غازية، واستحوذت على أكثر من 48.6 في المائة من تقديرات الاحتياطي العالمي المؤكد من النفط ونحو 27 في المائة من احتياطيات الغاز الطبيعي العالمية. واستأثرت الدول العربية بنسبة 29.2 في المائة من إجمالي الإنتاج العالمي من النفط الخام، وشكلت حصتها من كميات الغاز الطبيعي المسوق نحو 15.5 في المائة من الإجمالي العالمي. كما ارتفع استهلاك الطاقة في الدول العربية عام 2018 بنحو 188 ألف برميل مكافئ نفط في اليوم (ب م ن ي) أي بنسبة 1.3 في المائة ليصل إلى 14.7 مليون برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً. ظل النفط والغاز الطبيعي المصدرين الأساسيين اللذين تعتمد عليهما الدول العربية لتغطية احتياجاتها من الطاقة، حيث شكلت حصتهما معاً 98.3 في المائة من إجمالي المصادر، مع دخول الطاقات المتجددة بشكل ملحوظ في مزيج الوقود المستخدم في توليد الطاقة الكهربائية، الملحق (10/5) والشكل (5).

الشكل (1.5): الطلب على الطاقة في الدول العربية
(ألف برميل مكافئ نفط/يوم)
(2014-2018)



المصدر: منظمة الأوبك، تقرير الأمين العام (2017).

أما بالنسبة للمعدلات السنوية لأسعار نفوط التصدير الرئيسية في الدول العربية، فقد شهدت ارتفاعاً في مستوياتها خلال عام 2018 بنسب متفاوتة تراوحت ما بين 30.8 و35.9 في المائة، مما أدى إلى ارتفاع ملحوظ في قيمة الصادرات النفطية في الدول العربية.

العربية وعامل مؤثر في التنمية العربية وفي النمو الاقتصادي العالمي. تكتسب الصناعة الاستخراجية هذه الأهمية من نسبة الاحتياطيات العربية المستكشفة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي إلى إجمالي الاحتياطيات العالمية، إذ بلغت في العام 2018 حوالي 48.6 في المائة من النفط و27.0 المائة من الغاز الطبيعي. تسهم هذه الصناعة أيضاً في تزويد الأسواق المحلية والخارجية بالوقود بما يُقدَّر بحوالي 25.3 مليون برميل نفط يومياً في العام 2018 وحوالي 600 مليار متر مكعب من الغاز الطبيعي المسوق سنوياً خلال عام 2018. ويتأثر الدور الكبير للصناعة الاستخراجية بكونها صناعة لموارد ناضبة غير متجددة.

تساهم **الصناعات التحويلية** في الدول العربية على حداتها في تسريع التنمية وخلق فرص العمل وتنمية الموارد، حيث ساهمت الصناعات التحويلية بحوالي 10.4 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في العام 2018، وبذلك شكلت مساهمة القطاع الصناعي بشقيه الاستخراجي والتحويلي حوالي 37.2 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية في عام 2018، ووفرت حوالي 26.7 في المائة من فرص العمل المباشرة.

شهدت الصناعات التحويلية نمواً مستمرا حيث بلغ الانتاج العربي من الاسمنت في العام 2018 حوالي 252.8 مليون طن، ومن الحديد الصلب حوالي 22.7 مليون طن، وبلغ ناتج قطاع البناء والتشييد حوالي 6.5 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي. وبلغ انتاج الدول العربية من صناعة زيت الزيتون في العام 2018 حوالي 708.5 ألف طن، ومن صناعة السكر حوالي 3.6 مليون طن في عام 2017. كما يعرض التقرير واقع الصناعات السمكية، وصناعة السيارات التي بلغ إنتاج الدول العربية منها في العام 2018 حوالي 546 ألف سيارة، وتناول صناعات تكرير النفط الذي بلغ في العام 2018 حوالي 9.1 مليون برميل يومياً، والصناعات البتروكيماوية والإيثليلين التي أضحت المساهمة العربية فيها هامة على مستوى الإنتاج والتصدير، وأيضاً خصصت نافذة عن التكامل الصناعي العربي، ويختتم الفصل ببحث تنافسية الصناعات التحويلية العربية في الأسواق الخارجية.

النفط والطاقة

مرت **أسواق النفط العالمية** بموجة من التقلبات الحادة خلال عام 2018، وبخاصة خلال الربع الأخير منه. حيث شهدت انتعاشاً خلال الربع الأول، تزامناً مع قرار تمديد اتفاق خفض الإنتاج الذي توصلت إليه دول أوبك مع بعض منتجي النفط من خارجها (أوبك+) حتى نهاية عام 2018 من جهة، وانعكاساً لارتفاع الطلب العالمي على النفط بفضل تحسن أداء الاقتصاد العالمي الذي بدأ في العام السابق (2017) واكتسب مزيداً من القوة من ناحية أخرى. وقد استمر هذا الانتعاش خلال الربع الثاني من العام الذي شهد تعديل في اتفاق خفض الإنتاج، على خلفية تزايد المخاوف بشأن نقص إمدادات النفط العالمية. وخلال الربع الثالث، بدأت أسواق النفط في التأثير نسبياً بتصاعد التوترات الجيوسياسية وكذلك التوترات حول التجارة بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين. بينما شهد الربع الرابع تزايد التوقعات بشأن انخفاض معدل نمو الطلب العالمي على النفط، وتجدد المخاوف بشأن ارتفاع إمدادات النفط العالمية، وقد ترتب على ذلك التوصل إلى تعديلات جديدة لاتفاق خفض الإنتاج بين دول (أوبك+)، بهدف المحافظة على توازن أسواق النفط، يأتي ذلك تزامناً مع حالة عدم اليقين المتعلقة بأفاق نمو الاقتصاد العالمي، والتي قد تنعكس بشكل سلبي على أسواق النفط العالمية خلال عام 2019.

بشكل عام، سجلت أسعار النفط العالمية ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً ليصل المعدل السنوي لسعر سلة خامات أوبك خلال عام 2018 إلى 69.8 دولار/ برميل، وهو أعلى مستوى له منذ عام 2014، متأثرة بعوامل عديدة ومتشابهة منها ما له علاقة بأساسيات السوق وبعضها بعيد كل البعد عن ذلك كالعوامل الجيوسياسية ونشاط المضاربات وقوة أو ضعف الدولار الأمريكي.

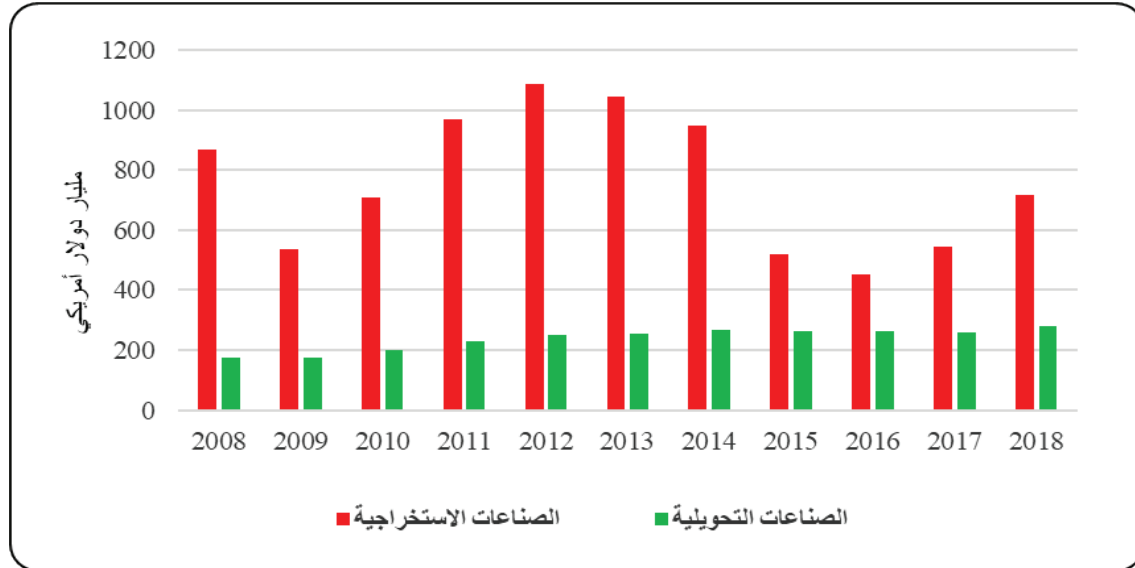
سجل الإنتاج النباتي نمواً بنسبة 3.2 في المائة في عام 2018، ويعود ذلك إلى تحسن مستوى الغلة لبعض المجموعات المحصولية المطرية وفي مقدمتها الحبوب، وكذلك للظروف المناخية المواتية، كما سجل الإنتاج الحيواني نمواً بلغ 3.6 في المائة، في حين ارتفع الإنتاج السمكي بنسبة بلغت 3.7 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 5.4 مليون طن. ويمثل هذا الإنتاج حوالي 67 في المائة من حجم المخزون السمكي.

وعلى صعيد تجارة المنتجات الزراعية، فقد بلغت قيمة العجز في الميزان التجاري الزراعي العربي في عام 2017 حوالي 62.4 مليار دولار أي بزيادة نسبتها 0.5 في المائة عن العام السابق. واستمر العجز الغذائي في بعض السلع الغذائية حيث بلغ إجماليه حوالي 33.6 مليار دولار عام 2017. كما أن نسبة الاكتفاء الذاتي لعدد من السلع الغذائية الأساسية مازالت منخفضة، من أهمها الزيوت والشحوم والحبوب والبقوليات والسكر.

الصناعة

حافظ قطاع الصناعة في الدول العربية على دوره المحوري في الاقتصاد العربي ذلك بفضل ارتفاع معدل نمو قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية بما يعكس التحسن الملحوظ في أسعار النفط في الأسواق العالمية، حقق الناتج الصناعي في الدول العربية نمواً بلغ حوالي 24 في المائة، حيث ارتفع من 805 مليار دولار في عام 2017 إلى حوالي 999.6 مليار دولار في عام 2018. ساهم الناتج الصناعي للدول العربية بحوالي 37.2 في المائة من إجمالي الناتج المحلي الإجمالي خلال عام 2018، توزعت بين 26.8 في المائة، للصناعات الاستخراجية، و10.4 في المائة، للصناعات التحويلية، الملاحق (1/4) و(2/4) والشكل (1.4).

الشكل (1.4): الصناعات الاستخراجية والتحويلية في الدول العربية (2008-2018)



المصدر: الملاحق (1/4) و(2/4).

أضحت الصناعات الاستخراجية من النفط والغاز الطبيعي هي القاطرة التي تحرك الاقتصاد العربي في الدول المنتجة للنفط بصورة مباشرة وفي الدول غير المنتجة للنفط بصورة غير مباشرة، وهي كذلك المكون الأساسي في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي العربي، إذ ساهمت في العام 2018 بحوالي 26.8 في المائة من الناتج، وهي مُدخل هام للعديد من الصناعات التحويلية وإنتاج الطاقة الكهربائية وحركة النقل، والمكون الوازن في الصادرات

في الدول العربية، إلا أنّ غالبية الدول العربية لازالت تواجه تحديات رئيسة تتمثل في ارتفاع معدلات النمو السكاني، والحاجة إلى إصلاح التعليم وزيادة طاقته الاستيعابية وتحسين نوعيته لمقابلة الطلب المتنامي عليه في كل الدول العربية وخاصة في الدول العربية الأقل نمواً، بالإضافة إلى انتشار البطالة خاصة بين المتعلمين. وقد بلغ متوسط دليل التنمية البشرية للدول العربية، وفقاً لدليل التنمية البشرية الذي أعده برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لعام 2017، حوالي 0.699 (تنمية بشرية متوسطة: 0.645)، وهو ما يزيد عن نظيره على مستوى الدول النامية البالغ 0.681، إلا انه يقل كثيراً عن مؤشر دول منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية (OECD) البالغ 0.895⁽²⁾.

التطورات القطاعية

الزراعة

يعتبر القطاع الزراعي من القطاعات الاقتصادية الهامة في غالبية الدول العربية من حيث تلبية احتياجات الاستهلاكية الغذائية، واستيعابه لحجم القوى العاملة، ومساهمته في تكوين الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، بالإضافة إلى توفيره السلع والمواد الأولية كمدخلات للعديد من الصناعات التحويلية والغذائية.

انخفض الناتج الزراعي العربي بالأسعار الجارية إلى حوالي 119.9 مليار دولار في عام 2018، بتراجع بلغ حوالي 12.5 في المائة مقارنة بالمستويات المسجلة عام 2017. ويُعزى معظم هذا التراجع في قيمة الناتج الزراعي خلال عام 2018 إلى انخفاض قيمة العملات الوطنية مقابل الدولار في عدد من البلدان العربية ذات الموارد الزراعية المهمة (السودان ومصر وتونس وسوريا). ففي السودان مثلاً، الذي شكلت قيمة ناتجه الزراعي في عام 2018 حوالي 5.5 في المائة من إجمالي الناتج الزراعي العربي، انخفضت قيمة العملة الوطنية بنسبة حوالي 394 في المائة مقابل الدولار. من جانب آخر تراوحت نسبة نمو الناتج الزراعي في الدول العربية ذات الموارد الزراعية مثل مصر والجزائر وتونس وسورية والمغرب التي يمثل ناتجها الزراعي حوالي 61.9 في المائة من إجمالي الناتج الزراعي العربي، بين 4.2 في المائة في سورية و28.2 في المائة في مصر.

انخفضت مساهمة القطاع الزراعي في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية إلى حوالي 4.5 في المائة عام 2018، مقابل 5.5 في المائة عام 2017. كما تراجع نصيب الفرد من الناتج الزراعي بنحو 17.3 في المائة ليصل إلى 302 دولاراً عام 2018 مقارنة مع 366 دولاراً عام 2017. فيما بلغ نصيب العامل الزراعي في عام 2017 من الناتج الزراعي حوالي 6,167 دولاراً.

تمثل مساحة الأراضي المزروعة فعلياً في الدول العربية عام 2017 حوالي 32.8 في المائة من مساحة الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة والبالغة 220 مليون هكتار، وتمثل مساحة الأراضي المزروعة مطرياً حوالي 40 في المائة من المساحة التي تزرع بالمحاصيل الموسمية. ويقدر حجم المياه المتاح سنوياً بحوالي 258 مليار م³، منها 209 مليار م³ مياه سطحية و49 مليار م³ مياه جوفية ومحلاة.

تشهد أعداد القوى العاملة بالزراعة تناقصاً سنوياً إذ انخفضت من حوالي 27.1 مليون عامل في عام 2010 إلى حوالي 24.1 مليون مشغول في عام 2017 أي بنسبة تراجع بلغت 1.7 في المائة سنوياً. ويعود سبب ذلك إلى ظاهرة هجرة العمالة الزراعية إلى القطاعات الأخرى لتضاؤل فرص العمل المُجدي في النشاط الزراعي.

(1) برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (2018)، تقرير التنمية البشرية (2018).

الطلب المحلي، وارتفاع أسعار بعض السلع الأساسية والوقود عقب تطبيق برامج إصلاح للسياسات المالية، فضلاً عن تأثر عددٍ من هذه الدول بالظروف الداخلية التي تمر بها، تراجعت تلك الضغوط في بقية الدول العربية، حيث انخفض متوسط معدل التضخم في الدول العربية كمجموعة من حوالي 8.1 في المائة عام 2017 إلى حوالي 7.9 في المائة عام 2018.

بلغ معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة في الدول العربية كمجموعة حوالي 2.6 في المائة عام 2018، مقابل معدل نمو بلغ نحو 1.0 في المائة عام 2017. وسجلت مجموعة الدول العربية المصدرة الرئيسة للنفط معدل نمو بلغ نحو 2.5 في المائة عام 2018، مقابل معدل قدر بحوالي 0.2 في المائة عام 2017، وسجلت مجموعة دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية في عام 2018 نمواً بلغ نحو 2.3 في المائة، مقابل انكماش قدر بحوالي 0.3 في المائة عام 2017، أما في مجموعة الدول الأخرى، فقد ارتفع متوسط معدل النمو من حوالي 2.8 في المائة عام 2017 إلى حوالي 2.9 في المائة عام 2018.

فيما يتعلق بالهيكل القطاعي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي، سجلت قطاعات الإنتاج السلعي زيادة في حصتها في الناتج على حساب قطاعات الخدمات، خاصة قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية التي زادت حصته في الناتج من 22.0 في المائة عام 2017 إلى حوالي 26.8 في المائة عام 2018 بفضل النمو المرتفع الذي سجله هذا القطاع والذي بلغ نحو 31.9 في المائة عام 2018. وفي جانب توزيع الناتج حسب بنود الإنفاق، فقد تراجعت حصص كلٍ من الاستهلاك النهائي، بشقيه العائلي والحكومي، وكذلك الاستثمار، مقابل ارتفاع حصة فجوة الموارد بفضل ارتفاع حصة صادرات السلع والخدمات مدفوعة بمعدل نمو بلغ نحو 16.6 في المائة عام 2018.

بالنسبة لمؤشرات الفقر، تشير أحدث البيانات المتوفرة إلى أن نسب الفقر حسب خطوط الفقر الوطنية تتراوح بين 4.8 في المائة في المغرب، و48.6 في المائة في اليمن وذلك باستثناء دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية، التي تعتبر ضمن المجموعة الأقل فقراً في الدول العربية. تزيد نسبة الفقر عن 40 في المائة من السكان في كل من القمر والسودان والصومال واليمن. وباعتبار دليل الفقر متعدد الأبعاد، فإن الظروف المعيشية في هذه الدول لها وزن أكبر في قيمة الدليل، بينما تساهم الجوانب المتعلقة بالصحة والتعليم بوزن أكبر في قيمة الدليل لدى الدول العربية ذات الدخل المتوسط والمرتفع.

وبالإضافة إلى تواضع مستوى الخدمات الاجتماعية كالصحة والتعليم والإسكان، يعزى سبب انتشار الفقر متعدد الأبعاد في الدول العربية أيضاً إلى تواصل الظروف التي تشهدها بعض الدول العربية وتزايد عدد اللاجئين والمهجرين النازحين من أوطانهم الأصلية. وفي حين أن درجة التفاوت في توزيع الدخل والإنفاق تعتبر منخفضة في الدول العربية بالمقارنة مع بقية دول العالم، حيث يتراوح معامل جيني بين 27.6 في الجزائر و45 في القمر، إلا أن حصة شريحة أغنى مقابل حصة شريحة أفقر 20 في المائة من السكان تعتبر مرتفعة، حيث تتجاوز 10 أضعاف في كل من القمر وجيبوتي، وتقع النسبة بين 5 و10 في بقية الدول العربية، ما عدا مصر والعراق والجزائر حيث تقل تلك النسبة عن 5 أضعاف.

التطورات الاجتماعية

حققت الدول العربية، خلال الفترة (2008 – 2018)، تقدماً ملحوظاً في مجالات مكافحة الفقر، وتعميم التعليم والرعاية الصحية، وتمكين المرأة. ويتضح ذلك من التطور الإيجابي المنتظم لعدد من المؤشرات الاجتماعية من بينها معدلات الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة بين البالغين والشباب، ومعدلات الالتحاق بمراحل التعليم المختلفة، وارتفاع نسبة مشاركة المرأة في سوق العمل، ومتوسط العمر المتوقع عند الولادة، ونسبة السكان الذين يحصلون على مياه الشرب النقية والصرف الصحي اللائق.

يأتي هذا التقدم نتوياً لتوسيع نطاق المستفيدين من الخدمات الاجتماعية الذي حققته الدول العربية منذ سبعينيات القرن الماضي. لكنه بالرغم من التطورات الإيجابية التي طرأت على عدد من المؤشرات الاجتماعية

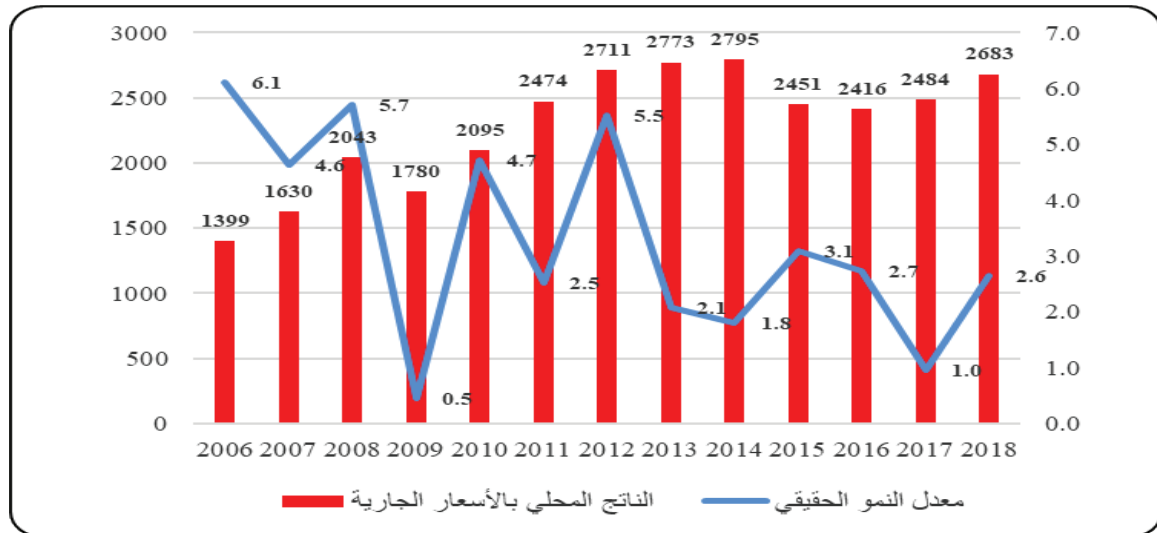
أداء الاقتصادات العربية

التطورات الاقتصادية

سجل أداء الاقتصادات العربية كمجموعة تحسناً ملموساً خلال عام 2018، وارتفعت وتيرة النمو في أكثر من نصف تلك الدول مدعومةً بنتائج تلاقح ظروف خارجية وداخلية كانت إيجابية في المجمل. فعلى مستوى التطورات الدولية، ساهم ظهور بؤابر تعافي الاقتصاد العالمي خلال النصف الأول من عام 2018 في دعم الطلب على النفط وزيادة أسعاره في الأسواق الدولية، وعلى السلع والخدمات المصدرة من الدول العربية مما كان له أثراً إيجابياً على حجم النشاط الاقتصادي في تلك الدول. في المقابل تأثر أداء الاقتصادات العربية في النصف الثاني من نفس السنة، نتيجة ظهور انتكاسة في أداء الاقتصاد العالمي عقب تفاقم التوترات والخلافات التجارية وزيادة مستوى اللايقين في الأسواق المالية الدولية بعد ارتفاع أسعار الفائدة إثر إنهاء العمل بسياسة التسهيل النقدي خاصة في الولايات المتحدة. وقد عكّدت هذه التطورات وضعيفة المديونية لدى عدد من الدول النامية والعربية، وأثرت على تدفق الاستثمارات الأجنبية ورؤوس الأموال نتيجة لارتفاع جاذبية الأصول المقومة بالدولار.

على مستوى العوامل الداخلية، فرغم تواصل التداعيات الناتجة عن الأوضاع التي تمر بها بعض الدول العربية، فقد حققت عدد من الدول العربية خلال عام 2018 معدلات نمو أعلى من تلك المسجلة في عام 2017، بفضل تحسن عائدات صادرات النفط، وظهور الآثار الإيجابية لتنفيذ عدد من برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي واتباع سياسات مالية أكثر حذراً. وسجل الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية ككل نمواً بلغ نحو 8.0 في المائة عام 2018 بالمقارنة مع 2.8 في المائة عام 2017، الملحق (1/2) والشكل (1.2).

الشكل (1.2): الناتج المحلي الإجمالي ومعدل النمو الحقيقي (2018-2006)



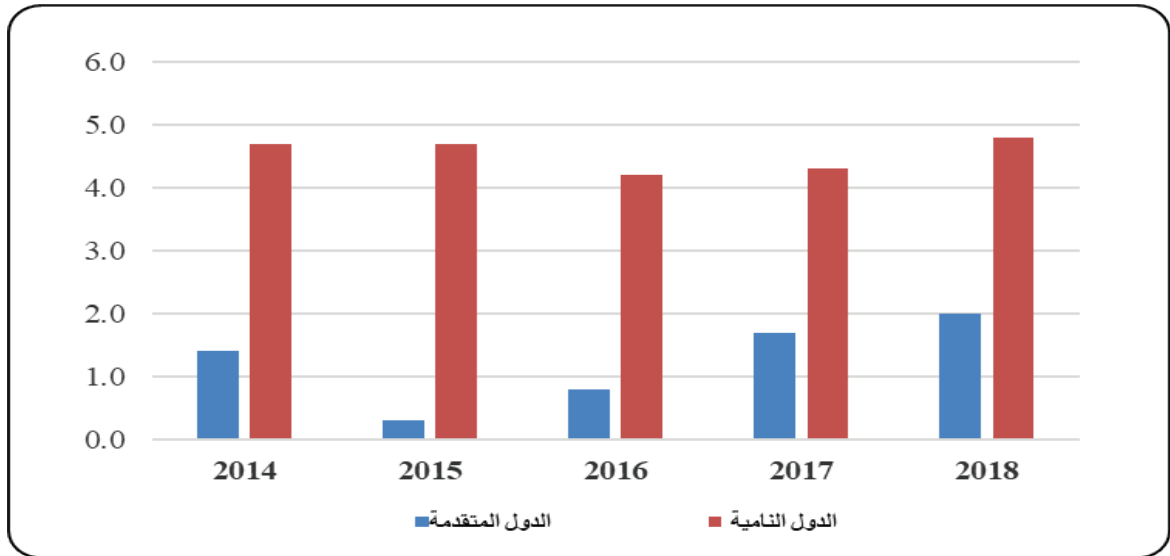
المصدر: الملحق (2.1)، تقديرات مُعدي التقرير، بناءً على المصادر الوطنية والدولية، تقديرات الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية، مجمعة بعد توحيد سنة الأساس، وتحويلها إلى تقديرات بالدولار الأمريكي بأسعار صرف العملات المحلية لسنة الأساس 2010.

فُدر متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية كمجموعة بحوالي 6651 دولار عام 2018 مسجلاً بذلك ارتفاعاً بلغ نحو 5.6 في المائة بالمقارنة مع عام 2017. وفي حين شهد عام 2018 زيادة في الضغوط التضخمية في عددٍ من هذه الدول العربية نتيجة لعدة عوامل منها الزيادة في

على مستوى الاقتصادات المتقدمة، فقد تراجع معدل نموها المسجل خلال عام 2018 ليلبغ نحو 2.2 في المائة مقابل 2.4 في المائة عام 2017. بالنسبة للدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة، ورغم تحقيق دول المجموعة معدل نمو مرتفع عام 2018 مقارنة بالدول المتقدمة بلغ 4.5 في المائة، إلا أنه يعد أقل من المستوى المسجل عام 2017 البالغ 4.8 في المائة.

رغم تباطؤ النشاط الاقتصادي العالمي، إلا أن معدل التضخم العالمي قد سجل ارتفاعاً حيث ساهمت عدة عوامل في تزايد الضغوط التضخمية في عدد من الدول المتقدمة والنامية، من أهمها ارتفاع أسعار النفط والمواد الأولية، وانخفاض قيمة عملات عدد من البلدان النامية على ضوء الأوضاع الاقتصادية التي شهدتها خلال العام وتدفق رؤوس الأموال إلى خارج هذه البلدان في ظل ارتفاع أسعار الفائدة على بعض العملات الرئيسية، الملحق (2/1) والشكل (2.1).

الشكل (2.1): معدلات التضخم في الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2014-2018)



المصدر: الملحق (2/1).

من جانب آخر، تراجعت معدلات نمو التجارة الدولية عام 2018، حيث سجلت التجارة الدولية معدل نمو بلغ 3.8 في المائة عام 2018 مقابل 5.4 في المائة عام 2017 في ظل ظروف عدم اليقين بشأن السياسات التجارية وتأثيراتها السلبية على أنشطة الاستثمار والتصنيع ومناخ الأعمال وثقة المستثمرين.

فيما يتعلق بالمدىونية الخارجية، فقد ساهمت التطورات الدولية في ارتفاع إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي القائم في ذمة الدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة ليلبغ نحو 10057.9 مليار دولار عام 2018 مقابل 9607.4 مليار دولار عام 2017. على صعيد أسعار صرف العملات الرئيسية، فقد شهدت عدة تطورات خلال عام 2018 جعلت الدولار الأمريكي يحقق خسائر مقابل بعض العملات الرئيسية الأخرى مقابل تحقيق مكاسب خلال الأعوام السابقة، حيث انخفض سعر صرف الدولار مقابل الجنيه الاسترليني واليورو، وشهد ثباتاً أمام الين الياباني.

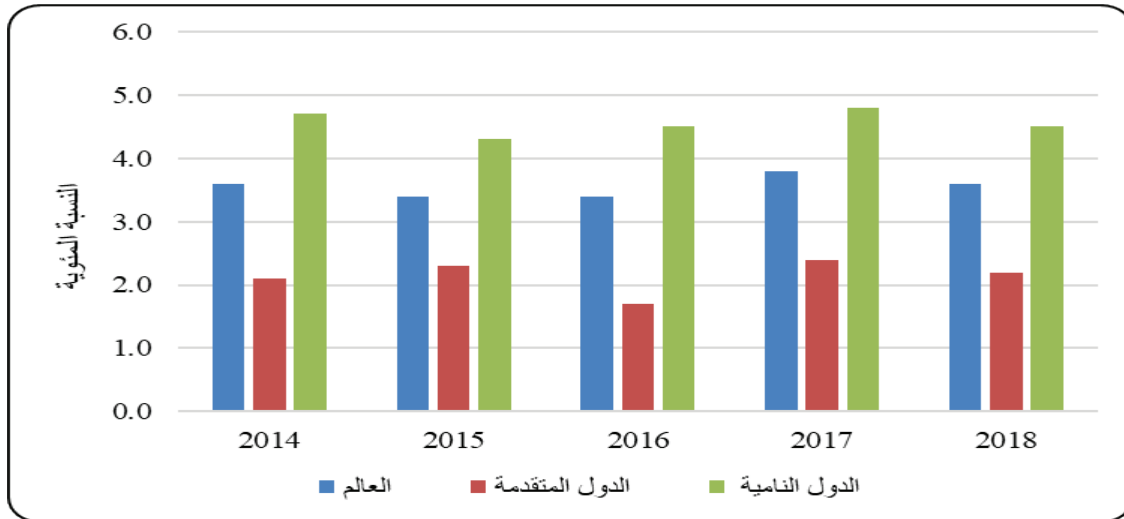
التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2019 نظرة عامة

يتناول التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2019 تحليلاً للتطورات الاقتصادية التي شهدتها الدول العربية خلال عام 2018. ويبدأ باستعراض مختصر لأداء الاقتصاد العالمي، ثم ينتقل إلى الاقتصادات العربية حيث يتطرق إلى الأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، ثم التطورات في قطاعات الزراعة والصناعة والنفط والطاقة. ويستعرض التقرير بعد ذلك تطورات المالية العامة والتطورات النقدية والمصرفية وتطورات أسواق المال العربية، ثم ينتقل إلى التجارة الخارجية والتجارة البينية وموازين المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف. وكمحور لهذا العام يتناول التقرير موضوع "الشمول المالي في الدول العربية: الواقع والآفاق"، وبعد ذلك يقدم التقرير عرضاً للتعويض الإنمائي العربي والدولي. وفي إطار إبراز أهمية التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك، يتناول تقرير هذا العام أيضاً فصلاً عن "التعاون العربي في مجال تجارة الخدمات"، ويختتم التقرير بفصل يستعرض أوضاع الاقتصاد الفلسطيني.

أداء الاقتصاد العالمي

بدأ الاقتصاد العالمي عام 2018 بدايةً يكسوها التفاؤل، في ظل التحسن الذي شهده النشاط الصناعي والتجاري العالمي عام 2017، ولكن ما لبث أن تراجع الانتعاش المحقق نظراً لعدم اليقين بشأن السياسة التجارية، في ظل اتجاه القوتين الاقتصاديتين العالميتين –الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين- إلى رفع الرسوم الجمركية على تجارتهما البينية تصاعدت على إثرها وتيرة الحمائية التجارية. كما ساهم في تباطؤ النشاط الاقتصادي العالمي التأثيرات الانكماشية الناتجة عن عودة المسارات التقليدية للسياسة النقدية في بعض الاقتصادات الكبرى في عام 2018. بناءً عليه، انخفض معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي إلى 3.6 في المائة عام 2018 مقابل 3.8 في المائة عام 2017، الملحق (1/1) والشكل (1.1).

الشكل (1.1): معدلات نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في العالم، والدول المتقدمة، والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2014-2018)



المصدر: الملحق (1/1).

المحتويات

الصفحة

أ	..... نبذة تاريخية
ب	..... تقديم
ج	..... مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2018
د	..... الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير
1	..... نظرة عامة على اقتصادات الدول العربية خلال عام 2018
1	..... : التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية الفصل الأول
3	..... : التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الفصل الثاني
5	..... : قطاع الزراعة والمياه الفصل الثالث
6	..... : القطاع الصناعي الفصل الرابع
7	..... : التطورات في مجال النفط والطاقة الفصل الخامس
9	..... : التطورات المالية الفصل السادس
10	..... : التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وفي أسواق المال في الدول العربية الفصل السابع
11	..... : التجارة الخارجية للدول العربية الفصل الثامن
13	..... : موازين المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف الفصل التاسع
15	..... : الشمول المالي في الدول العربية: الواقع والآفاق الفصل العاشر
16	..... : العون الإنمائي العربي الفصل الحادي عشر
17	..... : التعاون العربي في مجال تجارة الخدمات الفصل الثاني عشر
19	..... : الاقتصاد الفلسطيني الفصل الثالث عشر
21	..... الملاحق الإحصائية

الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير

البيان غير متوفر أو لا ينطبق	_____	...
القيمة أو النسبة تعادل الصفر	_____	-
نسبة مئوية	_____	(%)
جرام	_____	ج
كيلو متر	_____	كم
كيلو متر مربع	_____	كم ²
كيلو جرام	_____	كج/كجم
مليلتر (1/1000 لتر)	_____	مل
ملليمتر	_____	مم
ملليمتر مكعب	_____	مم ³
متر مكعب	_____	م ³
برميل نفط يومياً	_____	ب/ي
برميل مكافئ نفط	_____	ب م ن
برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً	_____	ب م ن/ي
طن مكافئ نفط	_____	ط م ن
وحدة حرارية بريطانية	_____	و ح ب
منظمة الدول المصدرة للبترول	_____	أوبك
منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول	_____	أوابك
كيلوات	_____	ك.و.
ميغاوات	_____	م.و.
جيجاوات	_____	ج.و.
كيلوات ساعة	_____	ك.و.س.
ميغاوات ساعة	_____	م.و.س.
جيجاوات ساعة	_____	ج.و.س.

مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2018

		المساحة
مليون كم ² (1.4 مليار هكتار)	13.2	المساحة الكلية
في المائة	9.6	نسبتها إلى العالم
		السكان والعمالة
مليون نسمة	415.0	عدد السكان
في المائة	5.44	نسبتهم إلى العالم
مليون نسمة	131.0	القوى العاملة
في المائة	10.0	معدل البطالة*
		الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
مليار دولار أمريكي	2682.6	القيمة بالأسعار الجارية
في المائة	7.8	معدل النمو السنوي (بالأسعار الجارية)
في المائة	2.6	معدل النمو السنوي (بالأسعار الثابتة)
دولار أمريكي	6651	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج (بالأسعار الجارية)
في المائة	4.5	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للقطاع الزراعي في الناتج
مليار دولار أمريكي	33.6	فجوة الغذاء
في المائة	26.8	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات الاستخراجية في الناتج
في المائة	10.4	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات التحويلية في الناتج
في المائة	48.3	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة لقطاع الخدمات في الناتج
		النفط
في المائة	48.6	نسبة احتياطي النفط المؤكد إلى الاحتياطي العالمي
في المائة	27.0	نسبة احتياطي الغاز الطبيعي إلى الاحتياطي العالمي
مليون برميل يومياً	25.3	إنتاج النفط الخام
في المائة	28.7	نسبة إنتاج النفط الخام إلى الإنتاج العالمي
في المائة	15.5	نسبة إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي المسوق إلى الإنتاج العالمي
مليار دولار أمريكي	438.1	عوائد الصادرات النفطية (تقديرات بالأسعار الجارية)
		التجارة
مليار دولار أمريكي	1095.4	الصادرات السلعية (فوب)
في المائة	5.7	نسبة الصادرات إلى الصادرات العالمية
مليار دولار أمريكي	824.6	الواردات السلعية (سيف)
في المائة	4.2	نسبة الواردات إلى الواردات العالمية
مليار دولار أمريكي	108.7	إجمالي الصادرات العربية البينية
في المائة	9.9	نسبة الصادرات العربية البينية إلى إجمالي الصادرات العربية
		الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية
مليار دولار أمريكي	1030.8	قيمة الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية*
شهرًا	16.4	متوسط تغطية الاحتياطيات الرسمية للواردات العربية (فوب)
		الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة
مليار دولار أمريكي	290.1	قيمة الدين العام الخارجي
مليار دولار أمريكي	21.6	قيمة خدمة الدين العام الخارجي
في المائة	35.5	نسبة الدين الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
في المائة	9.7	نسبة خدمة الدين الخارجي إلى حصيلة صادرات السلع والخدمات

** باستثناء الذهب النقدي.

* وفق بيانات البنك الدولي.

تقديم

يتناول العدد التاسع والثلاثون من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد الصادر عام 2019، وكعادته منذ صدور العدد الأول منه عام 1980، التطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية. ويعتبر التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد نموذجاً للتعاون المثمر بين مؤسسات العمل العربي المشترك، حيث يشارك في إعداده كل من الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية والصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وصندوق النقد العربي ومنظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول (الأوابك). وفي إطار هذا الجهد المشترك تقوم الجهات الأربع بإعداد الفصول المناطة بها وفق التصور المتفق عليه لتقرير كل عام. وإضافة لذلك، يضطلع صندوق النقد العربي منذ بداية صدور التقرير في عام 1980 بمهام تحرير التقرير وإصداره. ويعرض التقرير في صورة أولية محدودة التداول للمناقشة وإبداء الدول الأعضاء ملاحظاتها، وذلك خلال اجتماعات مجلس محافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية، والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، في دورة سبتمبر من كل عام. وفي ضوء تلك الملاحظات يقوم صندوق النقد العربي، بالتنسيق مع المؤسسات المشاركة الأخرى، بتحرير الصيغة النهائية من التقرير وإصداره قبل نهاية العام.

وقد حرصت المؤسسات المشاركة في إعداده على أن يعكس التقرير بصورة موضوعية وعلمية أوضاع الاقتصادات العربية سواء من ناحية البيانات والمعلومات المتاحة، أو ما يتضمنه من منهجية في إعداده وتطويره. من ناحية البيانات والمعلومات، يعتمد القائمون على إعداد مواد التقرير على الحصول على البيانات والمعلومات من المصادر الوطنية الموثوقة، وإجراء التقديرات لما لا يستطيعون الحصول عليه، لإنجاز مادة التقرير في الوقت المحدد. وتبذل الجهات الرسمية في الدول العربية جهوداً مشكورة، في الاستجابة لطلبات استكمال الاستبيان الخاص بالتقرير. ونأمل أن يستمر هذا الاتجاه الإيجابي حتى يتمكن المسؤولون عن إعداد مواد التقرير من إعطاء صورة متكاملة لمختلف جوانب الاقتصادات العربية.

ومن ناحية منهجية إعداد التقرير وتطويره، تحرص المؤسسات المشاركة على أن تتضمن فصول التقرير تحليل التطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية باستخدام المؤشرات الرئيسية، وتصنيف الدول العربية حسب الموضوع قيد الدراسة لتسهيل عملية التحليل المقارن. في سبيل ذلك، تم احتساب البيانات المتعلقة بالتطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية بالدولار الأمريكي حسب أسعار صرف العملات الوطنية المستقاة من البيانات التي توفرها الدول لأغراض التقرير. وأخيراً، يتناول التقرير فصلاً خاصاً كل عام يشكل محوراً حول أحد المواضيع الاقتصادية الهامة بحيث تعكسه الفصول الأخرى كلما أمكن ذلك. ونرجو أن يكون هذا العدد من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد كالأعداد السابقة مرجعاً للمسؤولين والمحليلين لأحوال الاقتصادات العربية.

نبذة تاريخية

كانت اللجنة السباعية لمحافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية قد أوصت، عند اجتماعها في فبراير 1980، بأن يتولى صندوق النقد العربي مسؤولية إعداد تقرير سنوي موحد يتناول التطورات الاقتصادية في الوطن العربي بالتنسيق والتعاون مع الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية والمنظمات العربية المتخصصة، بغية الحد من تعدد الجهود التي تبذل من جانب كل من المنظمات في إعداد مثل هذا التقرير، ولتوفير قاعدة موحدة من البيانات والمعلومات عن إقتصادات الوطن العربي، بحيث يوفر التقرير الموحد خلفية تمكن السادة وزراء المال والاقتصاد العرب ومحافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية خلال اجتماعاتهم الدورية، وغيرهم من المهتمين بالشؤون الاقتصادية العربية، من مناقشة أهم القضايا التي تواجه الوطن العربي، سواء فيما يتعلق بالعلاقات بين الأقطار العربية، أو فيما يتصل بالعلاقات بينها وبين دول العالم الخارجي.

صدر العدد الأول من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد في أغسطس 1980 وكان ذلك العدد ثمرة للتعاون بين صندوق النقد العربي والصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي. ثم انضمت الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية لهذا الجهد المشترك منذ العدد الثاني، كما انضمت منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبتروال منذ العدد الثالث.

تأمل الجهات الأربع المشاركة في التقرير أن تكون قد وفقت في تحقيق الأهداف المرجوة منه، وعملت على توصيف الواقع الاقتصادي العربي بصورة علمية وموضوعية دقيقة وحيدة تامة، في إطار متماسك يعكس أهم أبعاد مسارات الاقتصادات العربية، وأن تكون بذلك قد قدمت ما يفيد ويعين المسؤولين والباحثين المهتمين بالشؤون الاقتصادية وتطورها في المنطقة العربية. كما تأمل أن يظل هذا الجهد موضع تطور مستمر، بفضل ما يثيره من تحليلات وتعليقات، وأن يصبح أحد محاور الارتكاز في متابعة تطورات الاقتصاد العربي، وعاملاً مساعداً في وضع السياسات الاقتصادية التي تحقق التنمية والاستقرار في أرجاء الوطن العربي، وتدعم مسيرة التعاون والعمل العربي المشترك.

والله من وراء القصد،،،

كمال حسن علي	عبد اللطيف الحماد	عبدالرحمن بن عبدالله الحميدي	عباس علي النقي
الأمين العام المساعد	المدير العام	المدير العام	الأمين العام
رئيس قطاع الشؤون الاقتصادية	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	منظمة الأقطار العربية
الأمانة العامة	الصندوق العربي للإنماء	صندوق النقد	المصدرة للبتروال
لجامعة الدول العربية	الاقتصادي والاجتماعي	العربي	(الأوابسك)

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حقوق الطبع محفوظة

لا يجوز نسخ أو اقتباس أي جزء من هذا التقرير أو ترجمته أو إعادة طباعته بأي صورة دون موافقة خطية من صندوق النقد العربي إلا في حالات الاقتباس القصير مع وجوب ذكر المصدر.

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التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد

2019

(موجز التقرير والملاحق الإحصائية)

